

WOMEN DEMAND
RIGHT TO ELECT
FIELD OF WORK

Sharp Differences Evident
at Berlin Congress on
Labor Legislation

POLICEWOMEN TELL
OF PROGRESS SHOWN

Alliance Extending Field of
Activities by Admittance of
New National Branches

By MARJORIE SHULER
By Radio from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—Economic independence is the new goal and economic independence is the rock upon which the feminists of the world are splitting at the opening of the meeting of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship here where the organization was formed 25 years ago.

The issue is clear-cut. Women are agreed that they want equal rights with men to choose their occupations with equal pay and same opportunities for advancement as men. They also are agreed that economic position of women, instead of improving under equal suffrage, has been growing worse since the World War, with a well-marked tendency in many countries to adopt legislation restricting rights of married women to work and to underpay or exploit women workers.

"The alliance proposes to make a great push for economic emancipation of women," said Mrs. Corbett Ashby of England, international president, in an interview.

Inquiry Board Proposed
"We shall probably have an economic conference to deal with the problem at the end of next year and in the meantime we propose to set up a special committee of inquiry to investigate whether women workers are protected or hampered by laws limiting their hours of labor and prohibiting them from night work in countries where similar laws do not apply to men. Since our various national groups hold diverse opinions on protective legislation we do not intend to deal with that subject at this congress."

Some delegates hold the view that the alliance should take a definite stand against protective legislation for women and they, together with delegates from groups not affiliated with the alliance, such as the National Women's Party of the United States, have been meeting here during the last few days and have organized an Open Door International for the economic emancipation of women, which, it is expected, will have members from 15 countries and will carry on a campaign for equal pay and equal conditions of work for women and men.

Among those attending the open door meeting have been Mrs. Wallis (Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Experts to Study
Effects of Gold
Fluctuations

Geneva Labor Conference
Wants to Know the Results
on Standards of Living

By Radio from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The International Labor Conference unanimously adopted a resolution expressing satisfaction at the constitution of the expert committee in association with the financial committee of the League of Nations to study the causes of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold and their effect upon the economic life of the nations. The resolution also invites the International Labor Office's assistance in investigating the effects of monetary fluctuations on the economic situation of workers.

The resolution also invited the Labor Office to communicate the results of its own inquiries into the effects of these fluctuations on stability of employment and to undertake, if possible, in association with the financial committee of the League of Nations further inquiries into the effects of these fluctuations on the workers' standard of living, their efficiency, hours of work and relations between employers and workers.

The governing body of the International Labor Office was also invited to study the best means of introducing measures, either national or international, with a view to reducing unemployment among miners and was asked to continue its inquiries into unemployment in the textile industry and to undertake similar investigations into other industries, not excluding agriculture. It was further suggested in the resolution that the International Labor Office should undertake inquiries with regard to the influence on unemployment of increase of population, development of new industries to the detriment of those already existing and rationalization.

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British Premier Set
on Visit to America

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
LONDON, June 18.—Premier Ramsay MacDonald, denying reports that he had abandoned his intentions of visiting America, indicated here that there was no question that he would make the trip.

"It is just a question of when I shall go," he said. "I believe that a tremendous amount of good work could be done with a visit to America."

U. S. SELLING
METHODS HELD
UP TO BRITISH

Lord Riddell Declares Them
to Be Models for
Imitation

By Radio from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—Lord Riddell, president of the British Advertising Association convention at Newcastle on Tyne, in the presence of 100 delegates representing 50 organizations, held up American selling methods as models for British imitation.

Declaring that British merchants are "fighting for their lives," he said that the British manufacturer did not lack energy. Initiative was shown by the development in the production and sale of artificial silk, but Great Britain was behind in the export trade, in typewriters, cash registers, cinema apparatus, agricultural machinery and domestic labor-saving appliances.

It was losing heavily to the United States in the South American markets, though he acknowledged that British retail sales in Buenos Aires and elsewhere were doing well and British activities in Brazil were highly encouraging.

In China and Japan, Great Britain was suffering from the more effective American salesmen, who were doing well and whose experience and employing British capital to increase the foreign trade of the United States.

Prime Minister's Message
Lord Riddell read a message from the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, which said: "Go ahead, England, sell your goods. Organize your sales scientifically and don't be disturbed by the voices of fear which are only too often the voices of political parties."

More Cheerful Note
Sir William Berry, speaking later, struck a more cheerful note. If the tide of British prosperity, he said, had actually turned, they could see it was turning and British coal was slowly but surely regaining its place in the markets of the world.

A local illustration of that was to be found in the fact that the amount of coal shipped from the Tyne alone in the corresponding period last year by at least 1,500,000 tons. Shipping and shipbuilding, he added, were decidedly better and the shipbuilding production of the northern rivers this year was expected to equal what was considered a busy time in years gone by while the heavy industries of iron and steel were in a healthier condition than they have been for several years past. The figures of unemployment also showed a decided tendency to drop.

Northwest 'Log Herders' to Ride Pines
Instead of Ponies in 'Rollo' Contest

High Climbing, Tree Topping and Chopping Races Will Be
Other Features of Novel Exhibition Illustrating Woods-
men's Skill in Tasks of Every Day

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONGVIEW, Wash.—Riding pines instead of ponies, punching logs instead of cows, scaling trees instead of steeples, lumbermen of the Northwest are preparing for a widely advertised field day—rather, forest day is to be devoted to competitions according to arrangements now being made.

Called a "rollo" because it offers many similar tests of skill with none of the objections of the rodeo—days is to be devoted to competitions in sports and practices common to lumbermen in the Northwest.

At the same time, the contest will center about the rolling logs which lumbermen "herd," ride and drive through the great mill ponds to the slips of the head mills.

Some of the other competitions which are being arranged are high climbing, tree topping, log bucking and chopping races.

High climbing and tree topping are spectacular and necessary parts of the Northwest woodsman's job. "Tree" camps have at least one high climber whose job it is to mount the giant Douglas fir to a height varying from 150 to 225 feet, using a belt and spurs similar to a telephone lineman's equipment.

At the highest feasible point, he cuts off, with axe and saw, the top of the tree, and clings to his precarious perch as the top, frequently

BORAH DEFEATED
IN MOVE TO CURB
TARIFF CHANGES

Senate Refuses to Limit Revision to Farm Schedules
—Recess Is Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—To limit or not to limit the scope of tariff revision was the question that absorbed the attention of the Senate in discussion preceding its vote to recess and it was settled negatively by the margin of one vote, the Senate thereupon deciding to recess for two months if the House should be willing.

It was obvious during the course of the debate that the President's alleged position was being used to a large extent as a stalking horse, and that the real contest was between the general revisionists and those who favored strict limitation. In the House the matter was left in the hands of the Finance Committee, which is regarded as an Administration victory.

Buts Question Up to Congress
The President continued his policy of putting the matter up to Congress, the White House merely pointing out that his views were contained in his message. Apparently all the speakers in the Senate were willing to carry out the President's wishes but various interpretations of these wishes were insisted upon.

The Borah resolution, the thread upon which the main arguments were hung, was held by its author to be the very essence of the President's wishes, since Mr. Hoover had constantly maintained during the campaign and since that the agricultural problem was the only one requiring immediate and extraordinary treatment. It was the sole reason for calling the extra session and the opening up of the entire subject of the tariff should be left to the regular session, Mr. Borah argued.

It is declared that the President and the senators had believed that agriculture was in distress and that was why they were there. "The President in his message did not restrict the subjects strictly to farm relief, but he did ask for a limited revision," Mr. Borah declared.

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What we want to know is whether we are to have a revision of agriculture or not. (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

RUSSIA PROTESTS
POLISH INTERFERENCE

Officials Take Part in Georgian
Emigre Meetings

By Radio from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—Numerous protests, meetings and demonstrations have occurred in Georgia against the participation of Polish officials in gatherings of Georgian emigrants in Poland in favor of Georgian independence.

At one demonstration, thousands passed hours in front of the Polish consulate at Tiflis, and a few days later a larger demonstration was repeated during which eggs were thrown by the demonstrators at the building of the Polish consulate.

Soviet circles claim that the eggs were thrown as a result of the fact of some members of the Polish consulate. The Acting Commissar for Foreign Affairs, L. M. Karakhan, expressed regret at this incident to the Polish Ambassador, Stanislas Patek. Mr. Patek requested that measures to protect the Polish consulate be taken, which Mr. Karakhan promised. Mr. Patek pointed out numerous resolutions at the demonstrations in Georgia of an anti-Polish character and harmful to Soviet-Polish relations. Mr. Karakhan replied that the Soviet Union, especially Georgia, was very indignant at the participation of Polish officials at emigre meetings of an anti-Soviet character.

Political Tinge in World Bank
Opposed by British Financiers

Object to Reported Plan of Putting Management in
Hands of Frenchman and German—Rediscount
Feature Causes Chief Concern

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—British financiers are watching closely provisional moves in organizing the new International Bank. The staff is to be largely recruited, the Monitor correspondents learn, from that of the Reparations Commission and presents little difficulty.

It seems to have been agreed that although the headquarters bank will be located in some small country yet undetermined, there will also be a section of the bank in Paris which will deal with financing of "deliveries in kind." This means that part of the bank probably will be in Paris for at least 10 years after the new plan is in operation.

Two proposals against which active British opposition of the most serious kind is assured are the plan to hold board meetings alternately in Berlin and Paris, and in addition to appoint a Frenchman and a German as joint managers.

Gold Shift Not Expected
British financial opinion may be said to be a unit in believing that if either of these suggestions materialize there will be a thick political atmosphere around the operating policy of the bank, regardless of where the headquarters are located, and its nonpolitical character would thus be open to question.

Belief that establishment of the bank will result in disturbing gold stocks held by central banks or that French and other balances held in New York and London would be disturbed, is not taken seriously here.

The rediscount feature of the bank constitution is causing more concern in London than possible disturbance in foreign balances. Before the bank can engage in rediscount operations it must fix a rate at which it will rediscount eligible bills exchange.

Discount Rates Vary
A world, or even a European, rediscount rate is regarded as almost unthinkable because rates of various central banks vary widely. Today for instance the French have a low rate, the German a very high one and the British an intermediate one which, in all probability, will soon have to be raised.

What favorable opinion there is here toward the new bank is based on the hope that it will be able to relieve the present strain on sterling.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

PRESIDENT SIGNS
HOUSE REVISION
AND CENSUS BILL

100,000 Enumerators to Engage in Task—Cost Set
at \$39,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover signed the census and reapportionment bill June 18. The new act has a twofold purpose: provision for the regular decennial count of the population and the setting up of a plan for reapportionment of the House of Representatives since 1910.

The census count will be for the calendar year 1930 and the House will convene in session on the 1st of January, 1931, to begin the reapportionment of members of the House.

An army of 100,000 workers, chosen by the director of the census, will take the population count beginning July 1, 1930. The task must be completed within two weeks in the cities and one month in the rural sections and a report must be made to Congress the following December.

The act, in addition, authorizes a census of unemployment, agriculture and irrigation in the United States and its possessions. The work will cost in excess of \$39,000,000.

Free Navigation
Assured Belgians
in Notes of Dutch

Guarantees Against Flooding
of Holland's Territory
to Be Demanded

By Radio from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—The difficulty of reconciling the respective viewpoints of the Netherlands and Belgium on the so-called Scheldt issue is shown by state papers on this subject, published this week simultaneously in the two countries.

The documents in question relate to the Belgo-Dutch treaty rejected by the Dutch Senate in 1928.

The treaty owed its origin to the fact that the Versailles peace settlement abolished Belgian neutrality, thus rendering unoperative a certain clause in the 1839 treaties which form the basis of relations between the two countries.

Opportunity will be given for Belgium to raise economic issues, the upkeep of the Scheldt waterway and provision for new canals linking Antwerp with the Rhine, for both of which the participation of Holland is necessary, as access to the sea and to the Rhine is through Dutch territory.

The documents indicate that the Netherlands is prepared to give every guarantee for navigability of the Scheldt in so far as this does not interfere with safeguards against flooding neighboring Dutch territory.

The Dutch Government further emphasizes that the established "principle of free navigation" must remain unimpaired. It is hoped that this assurance will finally dispose of allegations which aroused great indignation in Holland that the Dutch are hindering free development of a religion in the waters of Antwerp's sea communications.

RELIGION IN TURKEY
IS INDIVIDUAL CHOICE

By Radio from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BEYOGLU, Turkey—The formation of an association having for its object the expulsion of Christian missionaries working in Turkey has been forbidden by the authorities.

Herein is seen an additional proof of the Government's determination to make Turkey a country where the choice of a religion is the prerogative of the individual.

FRANCE OPPOSES
U. S. TARIFF BUT
PLANS FILM BAN

Americans Want Free Trade
Abroad, but Block Home
Market, Paris Argues

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The parable of the mote and the beam applies to the present economic situation as between France and the United States.

In one column of the newspapers there is an expression of indignation against American protectionist policy which would make it difficult for French and other European goods to enter the United States. And in the next column there is a complacent account of France's efforts to restrict the importation of American films in the interests of French motion picture manufacturers, despite the energetic demand of cinema directors and the general public for American films.

There is doubtless a difference between the method of erecting high customs walls and that of establishing a quota by which exportations and importations are proportional. But the practical effect is obviously similar.

At present there is a deadlock. America retorting to plans for a film quota by the threat of boycott. Nevertheless it is expected that a satisfactory solution will be found shortly, for it is regarded as especially unfortunate that progress in what is a new art with a developing technique should be hampered.

Closed Markets Protested
Meanwhile from all sides there arises a protest against closed markets. The Journal des Debats discusses protectionism in connection with the Chemical Union, whose exportations give it fourth place in statistics of French external commerce. It now encounters obstacles. Heavy fiscal charges make the cost of production so high that it is difficult to compete for markets.

Yet Mr. Gounod, secretary of the union, sees no remedy in protection, or rather he asks that only such protection as is indispensable shall be given, thus obliging the industry to put forward more strenuous efforts. Protection should not become a pillow of repose, it is argued.

Indeed he finds a contradiction in protectionism and the need of trade expansion. In the case of the United States which is a creditor country it is increasingly difficult for debtor countries to discharge their obligations, for the transfer of riches must eventually be effected in goods.

These things were again emphasized by recent conferences of French chambers of commerce. It would be well not to exaggerate the significance of the matter.

Helen Wills Puts
Aside Her Racquet!

Easel and Palette Win Over
Court and Net When She
Exhibits in London

LONDON (AP)—Helen Wills, the tennis champion, June 18, when an exhibition of her tennis sketches was opened to public view in a Bond Street gallery.

Helen even gave up her regular afternoon practice at Wimbledon to watch, with a happy grin, spectators and art critics file past her 34 water colors.

Portly matrons, peering through diamond-studded longnettes, and earnest young artists, who came to see the work of a fellow-craftsman, did not notice the quiet girl in a corner of the gallery until a tennis ball burst out.

"Hello, Miss Wills!"

Miss Wills wore the same costume as the figure in one of her sketches, "The Artist," a chic white sport coat, embroidered with black dots, and a small natural straw hat far over the eyes.

"Yes, I am proud, because I am really terribly interested in art and I am curious to see how London likes these," she said.

Two large placards announced "The price of the sketches is 12 guineas each" (about \$60).

Rock Used to Keep Open Sydney Door
Leads to Finding of Rich Phosphates

Australian's Close Observation Uncovers Immense Wealth
in Pacific Islands—Pioneering Work
Done by Americans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Perhaps no living man has a more remarkable record in the development of trade in the islands of the Pacific than A. F. Ellis, New Zealand representative on the Nauru Island Commission. For it was Mr. Ellis who discovered the wealth of Nauru and Ocean Islands, from which 44,000,000 tons of phosphate rock have been taken in nine years for the enrichment of distant farm lands. He has had over 40 years' experience of the islands.

Recalling his experiences to a gathering of Auckland business men the other day, Mr. Ellis said that the pioneers in the phosphate industry in the Pacific were Americans who worked the small low islands in the Phoenix group. A prospecting party sent out by this enterprise apparently called Nauru and Ocean Islands. Prospecting for phosphate, he said, became as fascinating as the

HOOVER ASKS
BORDER AREAS
TO AID DRY LAW

President Appeals for Help
of Communities on Canadian
Boundary

CRIMINALS DECLARED
CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Treasury Is Making Every
Effort to Prevent the Mis-
use of Firearms

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover today called upon the communities along the Canadian border to help the Treasury to prevent the systematic war being waged by international criminals against the laws of this country.

Mr. Hoover expressed the opinion that all the trouble encountered in the enforcement of the law along the border was due to the mechanism of criminals who were trying to violate the law.

He deeply deplored the killing of any person by the President said. "The Treasury is making a constant effort to prevent the misuse of firearms. Any case of misuse will be determined by the orderly proceedings of the department and the courts. I hope communities along the border will help the Treasury to prevent the systematic war being carried on by international criminals, which I believe is the root of all our troubles."

The President's statement was in answer to questions submitted by press correspondents about the shooting of three persons by customs border patrol.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Federal dry officials have issued an order clarifying the issues which have arisen from the use of weapons by Customs Guards, Coast Guards and Prohibition agents in enforcing the dry laws. Henceforth, dry agents will be limited in their duties to service revolvers, and the employment of rifles and riot guns will be forbidden.

This order was sent out by Seymour Lowman, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of enforcement of the law. He stated that the order was instituted by the intervention of higher Administration officials, declaring it was put out at his own initiative, without conference at the White House, before or after the shooting.

Incidentally it is learned on good authority that Mr. Hoover is sympathetic to the intensely difficult problem confronting dry agents, particularly along the border. He is represented as feeling that newspaper prominence is given to shootings by dry agents, while little attention is given to the large number of fatalities in the ranks of these same agents in attempting to cope with extremely lawless elements that have entered rum rings.

Dry Shooting Affrays
There are three parts to the latest developments in the matter of dry shooting affrays, so far as the Treasury is concerned:

1. The ban on all weapons but revolvers will further guard against the misuse of firearms by dry agents.

2. The Treasury has re-stated its determination not to disarm dry agents, believing such a step would leave them defenseless and impotent.

This Mr. Lowman points out, that there are two present types of federal agents enforcing the dry law, the Coast Guard, the Customs officials and prohibition agents. Only the latter, he pointed out, are under the supervision of Dr. James Dorian, prohibition commissioner. Representatives in Congress have attacked Dr. Dorian as responsible for shooting affrays by Customs and Coast Guard agents whom Dr. Dorian personally had no control.

Persistent Smuggling Effort

A determined smuggling effort is now under way all up and down the Canadian border by rum-runners, Mr. Lowman stated, to force wet goods into the United States. To cope with this development the Treasury is making unusual efforts. Critics of dry forces for alleged failure to wear distinguishing uniforms are unfounded, Mr. Lowman said. Customs men, as well as Coast Guard officials always wear uniforms. Prohibition agents wear conspicuous caps when on road duty. Only in the course of "under cover work," Mr. Lowman said, do prohibition agents wear civilian clothes.

Following the passage of the Jones Law, James M. Dorian, Prohibition Commissioner, issued orders to agents of the Prohibition unit to use firearms in self-defense only, or in the case of a threat to the safety of others.

Customs agents, however, operate under different laws and orders. They were ordered a few days ago by Mr. Dorian to wear uniforms and to use firearms in self-defense only, or in the case of a threat to the safety of others.

Department's Policy
"While the department's policy is well known to you in regard to the use of firearms it is believed that the matter should be further impressed upon you. Care should be exercised in the use of firearms and the promiscuous shooting and display of firearms is prohibited."

"The unwise and unwarranted use of firearms by officers is a serious thing. While it is not intended that an officer should remain passive and jeopardize his life or the life of an associate when danger threatens, it is intended that extreme caution and cool deliberation should control his actions. An officer should remember that he will be held strictly account-

Famous Picture Sells
at Record of \$400,000

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
London
THE morning papers say that John Hopper's famous painting, "The Saville Children," has been sold to an American collector for a record price by Lord Saville. The buyer and the exact price were not disclosed, but it was understood that the latter was \$200,000 (about \$400,000).

John Hopper was a famous English portrait painter of the late eighteenth century.

VIRGINIA FEELS
NEW WEIGHT OF
SMITH REVOLT

State G. O. P.-Dry Democrat
Fusion Sought to Form
Independent Party

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROANOKE, Va.—A new political movement has been launched in the South.

It is the outgrowth of the bolt, last year, within the Democratic Party of the Southern States against the wet, Tammany, Smith-Raskob leadership and policies that had captured control of the organization.

Virginia dissenters, designated variously as anti-Smith Democrats and Hoovercrats, assembled here in a state convention to determine upon further political activities, decided to consolidate their gains in 1932 and under a blanket title of "Independent" to sponsor a movement of revolt against the established Democratic organization.

"Smash the machine," is the slogan of the new party, and its ranks are open to all organizations, groups and forces who are agreed with them in their view of the desirability of unseating the Democratic leaders in Virginia.

While the new movement is as yet confined to Virginia, the objective of its leaders is the entire South.

Call Raskob Wet Leader
Bishop James Cannon Jr. in his message to the convention, and the other leaders of the independent movement, make it clear that they are convinced the activities of John J. Raskob, Democratic national chairman, were motivated by a desire to make the Democratic Party a wet party, and they are determined to raise up a standard about which the dry forces of the South can rally.

It is agreed that to the extent which the movement develops throughout the South depends largely upon the success of the political drive in Virginia this year.

The independent leaders consider the Virginia situation as favorable to them. The Republicans are a compact, harmonious and able minority who are eager to associate themselves with the Independent Democrats on a state of state candidate.

Cheer Hoover Dry Stand

Speakers at the convention here, among them Frank Lyons, state chairman of the insurgents, and S. Howie Williams, district leader and keynoter of the gathering, repeatedly

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

U. S. NOT TO SIGN
REPARATION PACT

Congress Only to Act Upon
Rhine Army Claims

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover announced that the United States will not sign the Young reparations plan recently agreed upon by the experts' conference at Paris.

The President said that since the American Government is not a party to the plan, it will not be necessary for the United States to sign it. The plan will, therefore, not have to be submitted to Congress for approval.

The only point which Congress will be to determine, the President said, will be the granting of authority to the Administration to make reductions in American claims for Rhine army costs.

Rock Used to Keep Open Sydney Door
Leads to Finding of Rich Phosphates

Australian's Close Observation Uncovers Immense Wealth
in Pacific Islands—Pioneering Work
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able and personally responsible for the fatal result of any use of firearms by him."

Grant M. Hudson (R.), Representative from Michigan, replied to his colleague, H. H. Cline (R.), Representative from Michigan, who had demanded that the reign of terror on the Detroit River be stopped, saying that it is not a new thing for liquor to make an insurrection. "When we attempt to deal with a great traffic at whose base is greed and appetite we have a very serious problem."

"But I stand here and plead that this House give to the Government's enforcement officers the same moral support as is seemingly given to rumrunners and traffickers in the so-called contraband."

"I plead with this House that it stand for order and stand with the President for bringing about law observance and not for anything else."

Mr. Hudson was warmly applauded.

Virginia Feels New Weight of Smith Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

referred to President Hoover's enforcement activities and always got a cheer from his listeners in response.

The independents are making every effort to open the way for a fusion of minor groups in the drive against the regular organization. The platform adopted by the convention was one of general terms that could be accepted by Republicans without hesitation.

Organization Democratic leaders characterize the activities of the independents as an attempt by the "outs" to unseat the "ins." They assert that the movement is an attempt by Bishop Cannon and his followers to capture control of the political organization of the State and with Virginia as an operating base, to extend their domination throughout the South.

The contention of the independents that the issue is imperiled by prohibition, is answered by organization leaders pointing out that the three candidates for the regular Democratic nomination are all ardent drys and that one of them, G. Walter Mapp, was author of the Virginia Dry Law in 1916.

According to organization leaders, the independents are attempting to utilize to their own political ends in a strictly state office contest, national issues and personalities that dominated the 1928 presidential campaign. The regulars assert that the bolters will not be able to hold their numbers intact. The entire South is watching the outcome of that question.

Bishop Cannon, in his message to the convention, laid down the major policy of the new movement by advising that it remain aloof from avowed affiliation with the Republican Party and adhere to an independent position, flatly refusing to wear the "wringing wet Raskob collar," and calling upon "our fellow Democrats to rescue the Democratic Party from inevitable disintegration and destruction that must follow the control of the present leadership."

SOVIET BREAD RATION TO REMAIN IN FORCE

MOSCOW.—The People's Commissars have decided to preserve the system of rationing bread for next year. Improved mixtures of flour, better quality of bread and greater supervision in baking are the aim. Two reserve funds for grain, one for cities and industrial centers and another for villages, will be established. The new decision also further defines and limits the functions of each bread-buying organization, in order to avoid the overlapping and competition which hitherto have frequently occurred.

NOLAN SUCCEEDS NEWTON
MINNEAPOLIS (P).—Lieut. Gov. W. I. Nolan (R.) was elected Representative in Congress from the Fifth Minnesota District at a special election here June 17 to succeed Walter H. Newton, who resigned to become a secretary to President Hoover.

SENATOR WANTS STATE LIQUOR
MADISON, Wis. (P).—A joint resolution proposing amendment of the State Constitution to permit the State to manufacture liquor was introduced in the Senate June 18 by Bernard Gettleman, Milwaukee, Wis.

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MUSIC DEVICES SEEN BY HEADS OF FEDERATION

Visit Hammond Estate at Gloucester—Convention a 'Refrilling of Well'

Chairmen of committees and the newly elected national board of the National Federation of Music Clubs went by motor Tuesday to Gloucester where they were guests at luncheon and an informal demonstration of inventions having to do with music at the home of John Hays Hammond Jr.

In latter years highly important research work has been done by Mr. Hammond on the pipe organ and certain aspects of electricity and while the work has commonly been shrouded in complete mystery as far as the outer world was concerned it was well known that certain musicians were technically interested in results obtained.

Mrs. E. J. Ottaway of Port Huron, Mich., the new president of the federation, headed the delegation visiting Mr. Hammond's estate. The other officers of the board are: First vice-president, Mrs. J. A. Jardine, Fargo, N. D.; second vice-president, Mrs. Grace W. Mabey of Los Angeles; third vice-president, Miss Julia Noyes, Portland, Me.; recording secretary, Mrs. Abbie L. Snoddy, Mexico, Mo.; corresponding secretary, Miss Margaret A. Haas, Jacksonville, Fla.; and treasurer, Mrs. T. C. Donovan, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. William Arms Fisher of Boston, chairman of the Boston committee on this sixteenth biennial, and to whom the chief responsibility fell for the success of what is commonly counted to have been the most productive meeting ever held by the federation, was in the Gloucester party, as well as Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley, the retiring president, and other past officers who now are members of the national board.

Asked what she believed to be the greatest accomplishment of the biennial, Mrs. Fisher said: "The inspiration which resulted from the exchange of ideas and the superb music heard from various great choral groups and instrumentalists has been a 'refilling of the well' from which thousands of communities all over the United States will be able to go during the coming year, to refresh themselves musically."

"The organization is well equipped to go on with this great work of developing music as a vital force in the American community. When music is added to that 'bread by which man cannot live alone' we move toward that symmetry which makes all the world a better place in which to live."

RAIDED DUTCH ISLAND GETS REINFORCEMENTS

WILLEMSTADT, Curacao (By U. P.).—Reinforcements consisting of 40 Dutch soldiers and a lieutenant have arrived here from Paramaribo on the S. S. Starboard.

Action of the Dutch Government in strengthening the garrison was brought about by the successful raid of June 8, when a band of Venezuelan rebels overpowered the military force and seized the Governor and chief of police.

AMITY ALLIANCE LAUDS HOOVER PEACE STAND

NEW YORK.—President Hoover's peace stand, as expressed in the message of Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson to the meeting of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament at Geneva urging a general reduction of armaments, is commended in a letter just sent to Mr. Hoover by the executive committee of the World Alliance for Inter-

To WOMEN who bought their FIRST fur coat LAST season:

Remember what a kick you got out of it? How you said to yourself, "I'm going to take good care of it, so I'll have it a long time—and get every last dollar's worth of wear from it."

Right now, taking care of it means STORAGE.

Dangers threaten your fur if you keep them at home all summer—moths, fire, heat, dampness, theft—any one of which might leave your coat a complete loss.

So we, as fur experts, advise you to bring your coat to Filene's fur storage now. For a charge of 3% of valuation, with reasonable minimums, we will clean your coat with blown air to remove dust and moth eggs, store it in freezing cold, dry, dustless vaults, and deliver it to you in the Fall, at your home, in the Fur Shop, fifth floor, or at the vaults in our Cambridge Building where you may get it while you wait if you're in a hurry.

Fur shop—fifth floor—or call HANcock 3800.

Filene's FUR STORAGE BOSTON

Japanese Favor Kellogg Treaty

Anti-War Pact Excites More Interest Than Dawes-MacDonald Meeting

TOKYO (P).—The Committee of the Privy Council, which has been considering the Kellogg Anti-War Pact, voted June 18 to report it favorably to the Council on June 26.

The debated phrase, "In the names of their respective peoples" will be reported favorably also according to its interpretation by the Cabinet.

The action was considered a victory for Baron Tanaka, Japanese Premier, since the expected censure of the Cabinet by the Privy Council body failed to materialize.

The question of ratification of the Kellogg Pact continued to occupy the native press to the virtual exclusion of the meeting at Forres, Scot., of Ambassador Dawes and Premier MacDonald. Hoshi Shimeun of Minsito or opposition tendencies, was the only paper to comment on the conference. It expressed gratification at the brightening of hopes for disarmament and its own hope that a meeting between President Hoover and Premier MacDonald soon would materialize.

CITY TICKET PLANNED BY NEW YORK G. O. P.

Primary to Name Delegates to Unofficial Convention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—A call for unofficial county primaries to be held on July 22 to elect delegates to an unofficial city convention to be held on Aug. 1 has just been issued by the New York County Republican Committee.

The purpose of the convention, as outlined in the call, is "to recommend a candidate for Mayor, a candidate for president of the board of aldermen for the coming primary, Tuesday, Sept. 17," and "to prepare a platform setting forth the issues of the coming city campaign."

The fact that all of the delegates will be enrolled Republicans does not mean that the candidate named to oppose Mayor James J. Walker will be a Republican, according to Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the New York County Committee. No candidate is being preferred at this time, it was said, and from the viewpoint of the party leaders, the nomination of an independent Democrat is easily possible.

AMBASSADOR'S LIQUOR STAND WINS PRAISE

BALTIMORE, Md. (P).—Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador, and officials of the Chilean Legation were commended for "voluntarily surrendering their immunity rights with respect to our prohibition law" in a report to the morals committee to the Maryland annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The report expressed hope that other legations would take similar action and declared prohibition had justified itself.

BEDELL

Twenty Fashion Shops from Coast to Coast

Chic Millinery

at all times... a particularly happy and particularly complete Bedell specialization.

If you do not already know Bedell millinery... what charming selection may be made... how characteristically low the prices, then let us urge the pleasant discovery upon you.

"Crying Out Loud!"

THIS Teenie Weenie youngster is registering his protest against air-tight packing of Monarch Toffies. He wants that can opened—at once, we infer.

But the hermetically sealed vacuum containers preserve and protect the delicious flavor of the highest quality pure creamery butter, fresh cream and pure cane sugar in Monarch Teenie Weenie Toffies, so that the exquisite blending is as fresh when the Toffies reach you as when they were taken from the kettles.

Why not put an open can of Monarch Toffies where the youngsters can reach them and be happy with them?

"AMERICA'S BEST CANDY"

If you paid a Dollar a Pound you couldn't buy finer Candy

MONARCH TEENIE WEENIE TOFFIES

REID, MURDOCH & CO. CHICAGO



BRITISH OPPOSE POLITICAL TINGE IN WORLD BANK

(Continued from Page 1)

exchange with the United States. At present the almost complete stoppage of the sale of foreign bonds in the United States places a severe load on London because all European countries are seeking dollars with which to pay commercial and other debts to America.

The suggestion is made here that the international bank could ease this strain by handling allied debt payments to United States as well as reparations payments.

Capacity to Pay Questioned
"The sum it is proposed Germany should pay is altogether beyond her capacity," a financial authority who has just returned from a visit to the United States says. "It is only possible for her to remit such a sum if other countries are prepared to continue lending on the scale the United States has been doing hitherto, and—a not less important proviso—if sufficient substantial borrowers continue to be forthcoming within Germany."

The same authority is exceedingly doubtful about the utility of the proposed International Bank for Reparations Payments. "I foresee grave troubles if too much power is given to it," he said. "The bank will disburse large quantities of currency and bills of various countries, and, therefore, a change in the bank rate of those countries will vitally affect its interests."

Management of currency is perhaps the most jealously guarded of all attributes of national sovereignty and if the proposed International Bank (to borrow a phrase recently hallmarked by the Prime Minister) were able to "monkey with" national finance it would inevitably cause serious difficulties. I imagine delegates of countries unrepresented on the board of the proposed institution will have something to say about this when the conference meets some six weeks hence to supplement decisions of the experts."

French Cabinet Approves Experts' Reparation Plan

PARIS (P).—The Cabinet at a meeting unanimously approved the Young reparations plan. It was decided to take steps for ratification in conjunction with other interested governments.

The Government also outlined a declaration that will be made before the various commissions set up to examine the details of the plan, regarding both debts and reparations, as a preliminary to the debate on these two questions next Tuesday provoked by interpretation.

Nearly the entire session of the Cabinet was devoted to this subject, as Foreign Minister Briand's report on the meeting of the council of the League of Nations at Madrid also bore necessarily on preliminaries to an eventual conference on evacuation of the Rhineland.

INACTIVITY OF LEAGUE DECRIED IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.).—The League of Nations Council meeting at Madrid has not touched on problems other than those of minor importance such as "small sanitary."

Imperial Airways Bore 99,000 Safely 3,800,000 Miles

Splendid Record Disclosed by Recent Forced Descent in Channel

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—In reporting the forced landing of the air liner City of Ottawa in the English Channel, resulting in seven fatalities, some of the news agencies are apparently overlooking the record for safety and regularity which Imperial Airways has achieved.

According to Lord Thompson, head of the Ministry of Air, the famous British flying service on March 31 had completed 3,800,000 miles, and had carried more than 99,000 passengers without injuries or fatalities.

In the autumn of 1928 one of its machines was compelled by engine trouble to make a forced descent like that of the City of Ottawa in mid-Channel, but, thanks to the timely arrival of fishing boats, all aboard were rescued, and since the adoption of multi-engine aircraft, four years ago, there has been no accident to any of the company's liners.

Imperial Airways celebrated its fifth anniversary last April and is growing more and more popular as a route to the Continent. The English Channel has proved an obstacle to airman ever since M. Blériot's first crossing in 1909—the 20th anniversary of which is to be celebrated next month. The City of Ottawa itself has flown the Channel a hundred times without mishap. The achievement of Imperial Airways has been a practical recognition in the fact that the risks of travel by its services are covered for the passenger by an ordinary insurance policy.

A standardized system of "perfection" of the overhead wiring inspection and thorough care in maintenance of the machine in general has been long established at Croydon, which has accounted for the demand for cross-channel service greater than the existing Imperial Airways fleet can supply.

While in receipt of the Government subsidy, like all its competitors, Imperial Airways is approaching the point of financial independence much more rapidly than any of them.

HOME SECRETARY WARNS MINISTRY ON SOCIALISM

J. R. Clynes Declares Such Tendency Inimical to Career of New Government

LONDON.—J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, at a reception here to 18 members of the German Municipal Social Workers' Union, referred to the recent Liberal post-election warning of David Lloyd George that the "very hour the Labor Ministry decided to become a Socialist Administration its career ends."

Mr. Clynes, evidently voicing the new Government's future policy, said: "Socialism is a state of life never to be established until it is referred. Socialism means order and system instead of wasteful conflict and ruinous competition."

In the election contest, he continued, even parties which denounced Socialist ideas advocated Socialist practice. All problems relating to slums, housing, unemployment, transport and trade development could be approached only from the angle of Socialist doctrine. State action was the instrument for securing social economic advance.

If a miracle had happened and Mr. Lloyd George had been given a chance to conquer unemployment, said Mr. Clynes, "he could only have done it by swallowing the largest doses of Socialist doctrine and applying the program of the Labor Party." The Labor Government, concluded Mr. Clynes, wouldn't be deterred by use of ugly names nor would it be influenced by partisan considerations. If given opportunity, it would work for the nation and develop the Empire on commonwealth lines.

NEW YORK POWER PLANS ANNOUNCED

Morgan Gives Existing Corporation Chance to Reinvent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Announcement that the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation has been organized under the laws of the State of New York has just been made by J. P. Morgan & Co. The announcement follows negotiations which have been on for several days looking toward the consolidation of up-State public utility interests having total assets upward of \$500,000,000.

The bankers' statement said that the new company will be made up of common stock of the Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation and the Northeastern Power Corporation and of common stock and option warrants of the Mohawk-Hudson Power Corporation to exchange their

Half Yearly Sale!

Unusual Bargains in High Grade Shoes

\$10 Shoes at \$7.85
\$12 Shoes at \$8.85 and \$9.85
\$14 Shoes Several Lines \$11.85

A wide variety of styles and patterns in black and colors. All with the Gripem Arch and Hurley A/C combination measurements (heel two widths narrower than ball) to assure perfect ankle fit.

268 Washington Street
HURLEY SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Five Stores in New York City

Corner Water Street, Boston

Scott & Company LIMITED

336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

SKYSCRAPER SPACE LET BY ADVERTISING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL.—Advertising in newspapers is the best method of renting space in modern skyscrapers, Leo J. Sheridan, Chicago, told the convention of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers here. Competition in the marketing of skyscraper space necessitates the merchandizing of the owners' wares in the same fashion as department stores or nationally known manufacturers advertise their goods, except the price of the element to be stressed, he added.

WHEATON GRADUATE 89
NORTON, Mass. (P).—The commencement program at Wheaton College was concluded with the graduation of 88 Degrees were awarded by J. Edgar Park, president. Prof. Irving Babbitt of Harvard University delivered the commencement address.

MARQUIS MARCONI NOW
ROME (P).—King Victor Emmanuel has conferred the hereditary title of Marquis upon Senator William Marconi.

STRIKE AGAINST TAXES ENDS

MEDELLIN, Colombia (By U. P.).—The chauffeurs' strike against taxes on automobiles has ended here. Several extensive demonstrations marked the drivers' protests against taxation.

CHANDLER & CO.

Boston Common Tremont St. at West

New Patterns in Cretonnes

Block prints, cretonnes and chintzes. Clear cut printing on finely twilled cotton. Foliage, bird, basket, vine, and tree patterns. Designs in bright shades of yellow, nasturtium, violet, green, rose, orchid, and mulberry on grounds of tan, ivory, green, grey, nasturtium, black.

Beautiful bright cretonnes in foliage, ribbon and modern pattern, on oyster and tan grounds.

Reversible shadow prints in patterns of colorful design. Foliage prints in bright garden colorings.

Sunfast cretonnes of high color combinations. Some are part linen in gay floral designs on light or dark grounds; also some shadow prints.

58c yard

75c yard

1.00 yard

1.25 yard

SEVENTH FLOOR—CORNER BUILDING

LP HOLLANDER CO Inc.

Boylston Street and Park Square BOSTON

Before Reconstruction of Building Tremendous Markdowns

On women's, misses' and children's seasonable apparel that must be cleared away before the confusion of alterations.

Prices Marked One-Half and Less

Third Floor

LOT 1—Sport Dresses, 18.50
—Silk Dresses, 18.50
(Were 35.00 to 75.00)

LOT 2—Afternoon Dresses, 35.00
(Were 75.00 to 150.00)

LOT 3—Afternoon and Evening Gowns, 55.00
(Were 150.00 to 250.00)

Second Floor

MISSSES' FROCKS, COATS
ENSEMBLES, 18.50 and 25.00
Imported Lingerie, 1.50 and 2.50
Pajamas and Negligees, 15.00 and 25.00
Shetland Wool Wrappers and
Bedjackets, 5.00 and 10.00
Blouses, 1.00 up

Children's Frocks and Coats, 5.00 and 10.00
Boys' Coats and Suits for All Season Wear, 7.50 and 10.00
Infants' and Small Children's Hats, 50c
Infants' English Dresses, 5.00
Toys, 50c, 1.00, 1.50 up

Street Floor

Bags, Gloves, Hosiery, Jewelry
Specially Priced New Millinery
Perfumes and Dress Accessories

ZANZIBAR RULER MAKING TOUR OF NORTH ENGLAND

Sultan Expresses Hope
Trade Will Improve as
Result of His Visit

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Sultan of Zanzibar in the first stage of his tour of England's industrial north inspected the Manchester Ship Canal and later a cotton mill at Preston. Manchester displayed the keenest interest in the visit of the Sultan through whom some hundreds of thousands of native subjects owe allegiance to the British flag.

The Sultan's visit is not without its practical significance. Zanzibar which has been described as a commercial key to East Africa, imports piece goods in large quantities and its exports include ivory, hides, skins, cloves and copra.

Two picturesque figures in the Sultan's entourage were Sayid Abdullah and Sheikh Bili Sulaiman. Just before the tender (on which the party saw the sights) berthed the Sultan gave The Christian Science Monitor representative the impressions of his visit. Asked if he thought the visit would foster trade relations between Lancashire and Zanzibar, he replied: "Yes, most certainly. Trade between Manchester and my country is of many years' standing, and I hope it will be even better as the result of my visit."

Speaking of the Manchester Ship Canal, he said: "I have never seen anything so wonderful. It is one of the most remarkable engineering feats which has ever been performed, and it has been a privilege to see it."

In reply to a question as to whether Zanzibar was adopting western ideas in regard to manners and customs, the Sultan said that if its people were going to progress, they must adopt certain Western customs. If they came too quickly he was afraid they would tend to disintegrate society rather than help it evolve.

**Borah Defeated
in Move to Curb
Tariff Changes**

(Continued from Page 1)
culture or a general revision in which the farmer will have very little benefit, if the House bill is to be taken as a criterion. The test will be whether we are to have a general or a limited revision."

Decrees House Bill
Mr. Borah not only decried the House bill but he expressed little confidence in what the Senate Finance Committee would accomplish. He warned the Senate that it was unfair not to carry out the pledge made to the farmer that the special session should act for his benefit.

David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, declared that it would be a great discourtesy to the House to limit the bill which it had the right to pass. He also asserted that agriculture is not the only industry needing relief, calling attention to glass and coal conditions in Pennsylvania.

Walter Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, wanted the Senate to find out through hearings held by a Senate committee what rates were too high.

The Democrats took small part in

the debate. At one point they demanded that the spokesman for the President be identified. No notice was taken of the demand.

Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, had introduced an amendment to the Borah resolution, using the President's exact words in his message. This was also defeated by one vote.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has voted overwhelmingly to recess from June 19 until Aug. 19 to await the tariff bill. The House concurred, but extended its own vacation until the middle of September.

Enactment of the \$151,500,000 farm relief appropriation by both House and Senate completed work on the extra session program of President Hoover except for the tariff measure, now before the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Watson of Indiana, the Republican leader, proposed the recess. He waited, however, to make certain of the defeat of the Borah resolution proposing to restrict the Finance Committee to revision of the tariff measure on agricultural products only. He had declared no recess would be sanctioned if the resolution were adopted.

**U. S. Bishop
Makes Plea
for Friendship**

Country, He Says, Is Behind
League of Nations—Get-
ting Rid of Jealousies

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Preaching in Durham Cathedral on the commemoration of the signing of Magna Charta, Bishop Thomas in charge of the American Episcopal churches in Europe referred to the moral and spiritual relations between Great Britain and the United States.

"I would ask our English friends," he said, "to do what we cannot very well do for ourselves and to point out that at least America may be animated by some other motive than greed."

"America is heart and soul behind the League of Nations, which is now working and developing its plans without the United States and if the people of England would realize America's real, deep-seated sympathy with the movement I believe America's actions would be interpreted in a different light."

"If we could rely upon friendship," he continued, "there would not be the necessity to have such a large burden of armaments to lay upon the backs of the people, and if we could break down envious and jealousies and not be moved by the worst possible constructions that one foreign nation can place upon another's action, then the friendship thus made would endure and something could be built upon it. Unless we can get rid of mutual jealousies Great Britain and America will continue as in the past—hoping for a better day."

**HAWAII NAMES ENVOYS
TO PACIFIC INSTITUTE**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HONOLULU, T. H.—The Hawaii delegation to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in October, is announced here.

It will comprise, among others, Prof. Romanza Adams of the University of Hawaii; James D. Dole, president of the Hawaiian Pineapple Co.; former Gov. Walter F. Frear;



Process Now Used in Theaters and Other Public Places Is Expected to Be Ready for Adaptation to Dwelling

Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, director of the Bishop Museum; Dr. T. Harada, professor of Japanese at the University of Hawaii; and Dr. Fred Lam. These delegates will be accompanied by Frank C. Albert, chairman of the Pacific council of the Institute; J. Merle Davis, general secretary; Charles F. Loomis, secretary; J. B. Condliffe, secretary and researcher, and a large clerical staff.

**Geneva Limits
Labor Law Changes**

International Conference Re-
stricts Revision of Workers'
Legislation to 'Questions
on Agenda'

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA—The Washington Eight Hours Convention and other of the earlier Labor Conventions will come up automatically for revision within the next few years and various questions have been raised in connection therewith. The most important of these was whether the whole text of the convention was open for discussion and possible revision and whether the delegates would be permitted to discuss the whole field of labor legislation.

This point has been settled by the decision now reached by the governing body, which lays down that the conference can only revise a convention previously adopted in regard to any question or questions placed on agenda, thus limiting revision to special points definitely defined beforehand. The procedure thus constitutes a guarantee against any wholesale revision of international legislation once adopted.

**LINDBERGH TO START
AIR-RAIL TRANSPORT**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will pilot the airplane scheduled to take off from Los Angeles on July 3, for Clovis, N. M., on the first leg of the east-bound flight inaugurating the transcontinental air-rail service of the Transcontinental Air Transport, it has just become known here.

Colonel Lindbergh is technical adviser to the organization and mapped the route in both directions and the service has been called the "Lindbergh Line."

The general plan of the air conditioning system comprises, first, a refrigeration unit which cools the water for the spray chamber; second, a spray chamber, where the air is

dehumidified, cooled and cleansed; third, a centrifugal fan which draws the air through the spray chamber and passes it through metal ducts to the area to be cooled; third, the system of metal ducts, vents and in-takes for the diffusion of the cooled air and the return of used air to the "weather factory."

In working on the air conditioning plants engineers have developed a radiating unit which for every foot in length gives as much heat radiation as 4½ feet of ordinary iron radiator material, and is so light that a frame containing 20 feet of it can be lifted easily with one hand. Combined with a blower system this makes a simple and effective heating system, it is said.

With an air distribution and cleaning system already in, it is a simple matter, says Mr. Lindsay, to add the refrigeration unit for summer cooling, and he estimates that for the cost of one summer vacation a home could be equipped to keep vacation weather within its four walls the year around.

**Senator Frazier
Out for War Ban**

Would Use Money Devoted
to Armaments for
Education

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—An amendment to outlaw war was favored by Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota, in a speech made at an anti-slavery meeting held here by the Seventh Day Adventists.

"I propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to outlaw war," Senator Frazier de-

clared. "We must outlaw war. It pleases me to see the progress made by the Kellogg peace pact, but that is a mere scrap of paper without law to back it up. We should have an amendment to outlaw war in any form."

"We must create public sentiment against war and cigarettes," he added. "I would use the hundreds of millions of dollars used for the upkeep of the army and navy to create better health and educational conditions."

Wood Waste Yields Motor Fuels; Opens Vista of Unlimited Supply

Dr. Morrell and Dr. Egloff Find That the 76 Per Cent of
Tree Which Is Now Unused Can Be Converted
Into Gas and Other Products

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The possibilities of procuring motor fuels from wood waste is being investigated by Dr. Jacques C. Morrell and Dr. Gustav Egloff, both of Chicago, under the auspices of the American Chemical Society, according to announcement just made here.

In a report on their investigations recently submitted to the society, they called attention to the enormous quantity of material wasted by the lumber industry, and asserted that conversion of such waste wood products through the medium of wood tars into motor fuel, solvents, and turpentine-like material or flotation oils had been accomplished by the cracking process during the investigation.

"The development of a practical and economic means of converting wood waste into motor fuels has a deeper significance than an immediately important factor of conservation," the report continued, "it provides a source of motor fuel for the future which is under the direct control of man."

Data obtained by cracking three types of wood tar, the report said, showed that Douglas fir tar produces a highly anti-knock motor fuel; that hardwood tar may be utilized for the manufacture of low-boiling tar acids and phenols, and that the products obtained from pine tar are most suitable for solvents and paint thinners.

Approximately 24 per cent of the standing tree—the total wood in the forest—is converted into useful products under present methods, the report said, while 76 per cent is wasted. About 31 per cent of the wood used for making lumber based on the log is available for carbonization for production of charcoal, tar and other products, it continued, and factory waste in working up the lumber represents another 20 per cent based on the log.

FRANCE HONORS B. WHITLOCK
CANNES, France (AP)—The French Government, taking official cognizance of the relief work done by Brand Whitlock in northern France during the war, has bestowed upon him the Cross of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

**Give yourself a
real vacation**
Play outdoors in Nature's Paradise. Swimming, canoeing, horseback riding, hiking, tennis, fishing. Whole home-cooked food. Modern, comfortable quarters. Dress as you please. Rates \$10.00 per week. Make your reservations now. Write for literature.
LAKE WOOD Camp
NEW VICT, CONN.
OFFICE—122 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

**Even a substantially greater
investment will not bring you all
that Cadillac-LaSalle provide**

**Exclusive Handling-Ease and Safety Features—Luxurious
Fisher Coachcraft—Matchless Interior Appointments—
Greater Dependability and Economy of Operation—
Traditional Superiority and Social Prestige—All Are Yours
in Cadillac or LaSalle without a Penny Price Premium.**

AT MAY, at first thought, seem almost an impropriety for Cadillac to state that even a substantially greater financial outlay over and above the cost of Cadillac or LaSalle will not bring you the equal of these cars. Yet the facts at once disclose this to be actually and literally true.

Consider for a moment the indispensable safety of non-shattering Security-Plate Glass. This alone will ordinarily cost you a substantial sum extra. It is standard equipment in every Cadillac and LaSalle window, door and windshield. For it is Cadillac's conscientious conviction that every motorist is entitled to this protection in these days of high speed and congested traffic.

"The luxurious Cadillac-LaSalle Fisher Bodies cannot be obtained in any car aspiring to compete with Cadillac and LaSalle. Yet an actual survey shows that 94.4% of all motorists who express a body preference prefer Body by Fisher."

You can, of course, duplicate the quality of the exquisite upholstery that are standard with Cadillac and LaSalle interiors, but you will find that you will be obliged to pay extra to do so.

The vigor, stamina, flexibility, dependability and complete freedom from vibration of the matchless 90-degree V-type 8-cylinder power plant certainly cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Nor can you secure in any other car brakes as smooth, sure,

powerful and effortlessly responsive as the Cadillac-LaSalle Duplex-Mechanical Four-Wheel Brakes, for this braking system is protected by basic patents.

Finally, Cadillac does not hesitate to say that it is, perhaps, impossible to place a true dollars-and-cents valuation on the Syncro-Mesh Silent-Shift Transmission. Experienced drivers have said that they would gladly pay much more for the quick, quiet, classless, almost uncanny ease of gear-shifting it provides. Women in particular—once they are familiar with this new transmission—will not willingly dispense with its freedom from "rugging" and "timing." No other car can possibly give you the Syncro-Mesh Silent-Shift Transmission—at any price—for it, too, is protected by basic patents.

These exclusive features of themselves almost compel the choice of Cadillac or LaSalle. But when you remember that, in addition, all the smartness, sophistication and social prestige inseparably associated with Cadillac creations are yours—without a penny price premium—it becomes perfectly plain that your choice must lie with either Cadillac or LaSalle.

... Consider the delivered price as well as the list price when comparing automobile values. Cadillac-LaSalle delivered prices include only reasonable charges for delivery and financing.
CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.
Division of General Motors
DETROIT 819

Stowell's
1822—Jewelers—1929

**Pewter
by Poole**

Those old examples of American pewter-craft, which for years have been admired by so many and possessed by so few, and now within reach of all.

Poole has taken up the task of reproducing, with absolute fidelity, many examples of rare pewter that enthusiasts have viewed with longing eyes for years.

Thus, you may select today, at Stowell's, Pewter reproductions of Paul Revere Pitchers and Bowls, Vegetable Dishes, Sugar and Cream Sets, Trays, Candlesticks, etc., in either antique finish or in modern finish with all the lustre of sterling.

Send for folder showing 50 gift items in Pewter by Poole.

Stowell's & Co.
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Jewelers and Silversmiths
for over 100 Years

Wedding Gifts For Lovely June Brides



Pewter, by Poole, makes gift-choosing easy and pleasant. Gifts of pewter are especially smart, and have the permanence so desirable in wedding gifts. The rich, soft lustre of the metal has a charm and dignity all its own.

Pewter pieces, by Poole, include vases, lamps, candlesticks and tableware. They may be had at leading jewelry shops and department stores. Identify the genuine by the Poole trademark.

We shall be pleased to mail you complete illustrated listings on request.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PHILADELPHIA'S RECORD BROKEN

For First Time This Year the Athletics Lose Their Second Straight Game

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|-----------------|-----|------|------|
| Philadelphia | 29 | 23 | .558 |
| New York | 21 | 29 | .420 |
| St. Louis | 23 | 23 | .500 |
| Cleveland | 26 | 27 | .491 |
| Washington | 20 | 31 | .392 |
| Chicago | 20 | 31 | .392 |
| Boston | 17 | 37 | .312 |

RESULTS JUNE 17
Boston, 5, Detroit 3.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 4.

For the first time this season the Philadelphia Athletics lost their second game in succession when they were defeated by Chicago on June 17, 6 to 4, after losing to Cleveland June 16, 10 to 9. However they still maintain the record of not having been defeated by any one club twice in a row.

Chicago now has two pitchers who have defeated the league leaders, Faber and Thomas, the latter stopping them early in May. They were the only victories attained by the White Sox in seven contests against Connie Mack's club.

A. P. Quinn, the veteran spitball pitcher of the Athletics, who has won his fifth game in seven starts, but instead was credited with his third defeat. The marvel of professional baseball, who has the ability to make his own understanding of the game move his arm considerable effort, allowed only eight hits. Quinn started his major-league career in 1905 and is hoping to win at least 20 games in his twenty-sixth year in professional baseball.

Battle of Veterans
The game was a battle of veterans, for Quinn had Faber against him. Faber was only one year behind Quinn in entering the majors, and he is playing his twenty-second season in the professional game. They evened up on hits with eight apiece, but Quinn weakened first and was taken out in the fifth. Faber went through the game, weakening in the ninth, to allow the Athletics a chance to score their four runs, helped by an Orvill triple in the pinch.

Shires, the disciplined first baseman of the White Sox, hit a single and a home run to account for four of his club's runs.
Owen T. Carroll, who defeated Boston a few days ago, lost to that club June 17 in the first game of a double-header, and Uhle, who lost to the Red Sox a few days ago, retrieved himself by defeating them, 8 to 3, in the second contest.

Uhle has now won 10 games and lost two, tying Grove of the Athletics in total victories, but falling short of Grove's average because he has lost two games to Quinn's club.

Detroit's New Shortstop in Lineup
Detroit made its first appearance at Fenway Park with its new shortstop in the lineup, George Westing from Portland. He made two hits in the first game but failed to hit safely in the second. He was not altogether effective in the field, making an error in each game, but Manager S. R. Harris is not disturbed about that. Westing will probably require a little time to acclimate himself to major-league hitting and position play.

According to the law of averages, Harry E. Hellmuth should lead the league with the bat this season and his hitting in both games June 17, shows that he is due to make a real bid for the honors again. He was the league's leading hitter in 1923, 1925, 1927, every other year, and 1929. If he wins, will continue his successes in logical sequence. After going through a slump in which he failed to hit safely in four straight games and made only one hit in five games, he came out of it June 15 to make two hits and in each of the games June 17 he hit safely three times. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 8 8 9
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Faber and Carroll; Quinn, Rommel, Yerkes and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Quinn. Umpires—Morarity, Carroll, Umpires—Campbell, Connolly, and McGowan. Time—2 hr. 5 m.

AT BOSTON (First Game)
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 11 11 7
Detroit.....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 3 2
Batteries—Ruffing and Berry; Carroll, Stoner and Shea. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Campbell, Connolly, and McGowan. Time—2 hr. 5 m.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit.....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 11 11 7
Boston.....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 3 2
Batteries—Ruffing and Berry; Carroll, Stoner and Shea. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Campbell, Connolly, and McGowan. Time—2 hr. 5 m.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS—FOOTBALL CAPTAIN
HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—R. J. McDonough '30, of Woburn, Mass., veteran catcher, has been elected captain of the 1929 Dartmouth College varsity football team. Besides holding down the regular catching assignment for the last two seasons, McDonough was the first string quarterback on the Green eleven last fall. He is a 300 hitter.

Dartmouth's football team will face Allegheny College in place of Hobart, according to the 1929 schedule issued here. The season will close with a trip to the Pacific coast to meet Stanford University on Nov. 29. The schedule:

Sept. 27—Norwich University.
Oct. 4—Bates College; 11—Boston University; 18—Columbia University; 25—Harvard University at Boston, Mass.
Nov. 1—Yale University at New Haven, Conn.; 8—Allegheny College; 15—Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y.; 22—Stanford University at Palo Alto, Calif.

NEW COACH FOR YALE
NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Elmer Ripley, basketball coach at Georgetown University, has been elected by Yale University to head its basketball team, according to an announcement by John M. Gates, athletic director at Yale. Ripley will succeed George S. Taylor and will start his activities next fall. He will also coach the junior varsity basketball team next spring.

BOWMAN WINS TRI-STATE TITLE
CINCINNATI, O. (AP)—Julius Seligson of New York, national intercollegiate tennis champion and ninth ranking player in the United States, was defeated in the finals of the men's singles in the twenty-ninth annual tri-state tennis tournament here June 17 by Herbert L. Bowman, also of New York. The scores were 6-4, 6-3, 6-4. Bowman had been a strong favorite to take the title.

MERTHA-B. S. C. IS VICTOR
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The Association Football championship of Berlin for 1928-1929 was won by "Mertha-B. S. C." when, recently, it defeated "Tennis Borussia" in the final match, 5 goals to 2. Both are leading German football clubs, their excellent play placing them far ahead of the other clubs of Berlin. For many years already they have met in the final round, and the duel between them is the climax of the season.

BROWN ELECTS MCGINLEY
PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Members of the Brown University baseball team have named Robert J. McGinley '30, of South Groveland, Mass., to the captaincy of the team for the 1929 season. McGinley has played regularly for the last two seasons, being an outfielder and one of the leading hitters on the team. Eleven members of the 1928 team, which ended its season June 17, were awarded letters. Of the group several were sophomores.

UNDECIDED ON CHALLENGE
HURLINGHAM CLUB, of England, held June 17 that that organization had not yet definitely decided whether it would challenge for the International Polo Cup now held by the United States. The secretary said he expected the question of issuing a challenge would come up for discussion in due course of events.

NINE COLLEGE NAVIES IN CAMP
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (AP)—University of Washington and University of Wisconsin crews unloaded their shells and settled their quarters just at noon on June 17, completing the roster of nine college navies which will participate in the regatta a week hence.

Leo Lermond Runs Fast Mile—4m. 13s.

Second Fastest Outdoor Mile Ever Run in the United States

NEW YORK (AP)—Leo Lermond, husky runner from the Boston Athletic Association, had to his credit, June 18, the second fastest outdoor mile ever run in the United States. Lermond, who only a year ago was the best of America's crop of two-milers, clearly showed his right to head the list of present-day American milers when he turned in a 4m. 13s. performance for the eight furlongs at a benefit track and field meet at the Yankee Stadium June 17.

Lermond's time was the fastest any American has made since 1915 when Norman S. Tate, of Brown, did the mile in 4m. 12.3-5s. at Easton, Mass. Tate's time, incidentally, stood as a world's record until Fausto Nurni lowered it to 4m. 10.5-5s. in 1923.

The Boston A. A. flier had the advantage June 17 of being pushed to the utmost by two Moore, young cross-country star of the Brooklyn Harriers. Moore, who holds the national cross-country title, led Lermond most of the race but wilted in the final dash to the tape and finished some 30 yards back of the Boston A. A. flier, Joseph Gaston, of New York University. Intercollegiate A. A. A. mile champion, was third, and Wilbur C. Getz '28, Alfred University, National Collegiate A. A. champion, was fourth.

The other feature of the benefit meet for New York's Public School Athletic League, the 100-yard invitation dash, proved a thrilling duel, which saw Claude O. Bracey, Rice Institute speed-boy, force out T. E. Tolson Jr. '31, University of Michigan star, by inches with Karl H. Wildermuth '30, Georgetown, I. A. A. A. champion, third and R. F. Bowen '30, University of Pittsburgh, fourth. Fourth and last, Bracey, who finished second to George S. Simpson '30 when the Ohio State ace finished brilliant 9.2-5s. century, was timed in 9.4-5s.

REINFELD HOLDING LEAD IN CHESS PLAY
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Frederick Reinfeld, the New York University freshman, added another victory to his two of the 1929 Reinfeld chess tournament, at the Manhattan Chess Club June 17, by beating to a draw T. H. Beyer '31, Columbia, in their third-round match earlier in the day. He now has three victories and a draw.

Close behind him, however, are the two College of the City of New York players, A. C. Kussman, who won last year, and Irving Kandel '32 the former with two victories and one defeat, and the latter with one victory and one loss. Kussman defeated Nathan Grossman '30, the other New York University player, while Kandel lost to the same player in a postponed first-round match. Grossman also defeated Morris Fish '30, another New York University player, giving him two victories and two defeats. The other match played gave a victory to Fish, when he defeated Beyer in a fourth-round match.

NOTES
Dr. A. A. Alekhin's victory, which he secured after first prize in the Bradley Chess (New Jersey) tournament was practically conceded by the American champion, Frank J. Marshall, in the sixth round. Alekhin was the only two present who contested in the championship of New York tournament of 1924 and 1927, and when Marshall lowered his colors after 45 moves, the world champion's path was seen to be clear as far as ultimate success was concerned. It was most fitting that Dr. Alekhin should win, but there are many chess players in the world who hoped that Frank J. Marshall would display the prowess he has shown in the past and carry off the honors, which was not to be, however, and Dr. Alekhin's play indicated that he is entitled to his crown. One of his games:

THIRD ROUND—ENGLISH OPENING
Bigelow White, Alekhin Black.
1. P-Q4 P-K4 2. P-K3 P-K3 3. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 4. P-Q3 P-Q3 5. P-K4 P-K4 6. P-K3 P-K3 7. P-Q3 P-Q3 8. P-K4 P-K4 9. P-K3 P-K3 10. P-Q3 P-Q3 11. P-K4 P-K4 12. P-K3 P-K3 13. P-Q3 P-Q3 14. P-K4 P-K4 15. P-K3 P-K3 16. P-Q3 P-Q3 17. P-K4 P-K4 18. P-K3 P-K3 19. P-Q3 P-Q3 20. P-K4 P-K4 21. P-K3 P-K3 22. P-Q3 P-Q3 23. P-K4 P-K4 24. P-K3 P-K3 25. P-Q3 P-Q3 26. P-K4 P-K4 27. P-K3 P-K3 28. P-Q3 P-Q3 29. P-K4 P-K4 30. P-K3 P-K3 31. P-Q3 P-Q3 32. P-K4 P-K4 33. P-K3 P-K3 34. P-Q3 P-Q3 35. P-K4 P-K4 36. P-K3 P-K3 37. P-Q3 P-Q3 38. P-K4 P-K4 39. P-K3 P-K3 40. P-Q3 P-Q3 41. P-K4 P-K4 42. P-K3 P-K3 43. P-Q3 P-Q3 44. P-K4 P-K4 45. P-K3 P-K3 46. P-Q3 P-Q3 47. P-K4 P-K4 48. P-K3 P-K3 49. P-Q3 P-Q3 50. P-K4 P-K4 51. P-K3 P-K3 52. P-Q3 P-Q3 53. P-K4 P-K4 54. P-K3 P-K3 55. P-Q3 P-Q3 56. P-K4 P-K4 57. P-K3 P-K3 58. P-Q3 P-Q3 59. P-K4 P-K4 60. P-K3 P-K3 61. P-Q3 P-Q3 62. P-K4 P-K4 63. P-K3 P-K3 64. P-Q3 P-Q3 65. P-K4 P-K4 66. P-K3 P-K3 67. P-Q3 P-Q3 68. P-K4 P-K4 69. P-K3 P-K3 70. P-Q3 P-Q3 71. P-K4 P-K4 72. P-K3 P-K3 73. P-Q3 P-Q3 74. P-K4 P-K4 75. P-K3 P-K3 76. P-Q3 P-Q3 77. P-K4 P-K4 78. P-K3 P-K3 79. P-Q3 P-Q3 80. P-K4 P-K4 81. P-K3 P-K3 82. P-Q3 P-Q3 83. P-K4 P-K4 84. P-K3 P-K3 85. P-Q3 P-Q3 86. P-K4 P-K4 87. P-K3 P-K3 88. P-Q3 P-Q3 89. P-K4 P-K4 90. P-K3 P-K3 91. P-Q3 P-Q3 92. P-K4 P-K4 93. P-K3 P-K3 94. P-Q3 P-Q3 95. P-K4 P-K4 96. P-K3 P-K3 97. P-Q3 P-Q3 98. P-K4 P-K4 99. P-K3 P-K3 100. P-Q3 P-Q3

White to play and mate in two.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 1103. R-R4 B-K7 (etc.)
No. 1104. 1. Q-R3 B-K7 (etc.)
Prob. Comp. 1. P-K7
A. M. Sparks

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
The diagonal uppins of the white knight in the following problem follow two moves of the black pawns, each giving up the guard of the square on which mate will be possible.
By A. Ellerman

White to play and mate in two.

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CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 1105
By A. C. White 4 Pieces

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BIG TWO ARE WINNERS AGAIN

Pirates and Cardinals Keep Right on With Cubs Losing Ground

The New Jersey title contested in conjunction with the Bradley Beach affair was won by J. W. Brunner. With one game unfinished the standings follow:

| Player | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|--------|--------|------|
| 1. Thomas | 11 1/2 | 5 1/2 | .680 |
| 2. Mitchell | 10 | 10 | .500 |
| 3. Sargent | 9 1/2 | 11 1/2 | .455 |
| 4. Walker | 9 1/2 | 11 1/2 | .455 |
| 5. Goldstein | 9 1/2 | 11 1/2 | .455 |
| 6. Alexander | 9 1/2 | 11 1/2 | .455 |
| 7. Blake | 9 1/2 | 11 1/2 | .455 |
| 8. Hander | 9 1/2 | 11 1/2 | .455 |

Goodwin, who came last, proved a hard man to beat, as he drew eight out of the 14 games played and the absence of D. Yates was to be regretted.

The Montreal (Canada) championship was captured by the Dominion champion, Maurice Fox. The scores:

| Player | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. Fox | 5 1/2 | 1 1/2 | .786 |
| 2. Winfrey | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | .643 |
| 3. Blanchard | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | .500 |
| 4. Sharp | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | .500 |

From Bradley Beach:
Bigelow Marshall Bigelow Marshall
White Black White Black
1. P-Q4 P-K4 2. P-K3 P-K3 3. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 4. P-Q3 P-Q3 5. P-K4 P-K4 6. P-K3 P-K3 7. P-Q3 P-Q3 8. P-K4 P-K4 9. P-K3 P-K3 10. P-Q3 P-Q3 11. P-K4 P-K4 12. P-K3 P-K3 13. P-Q3 P-Q3 14. P-K4 P-K4 15. P-K3 P-K3 16. P-Q3 P-Q3 17. P-K4 P-K4 18. P-K3 P-K3 19. P-Q3 P-Q3 20. P-K4 P-K4 21. P-K3 P-K3 22. P-Q3 P-Q3 23. P-K4 P-K4 24. P-K3 P-K3 25. P-Q3 P-Q3 26. P-K4 P-K4 27. P-K3 P-K3 28. P-Q3 P-Q3 29. P-K4 P-K4 30. P-K3 P-K3 31. P-Q3 P-Q3 32. P-K4 P-K4 33. P-K3 P-K3 34. P-Q3 P-Q3 35. P-K4 P-K4 36. P-K3 P-K3 37. P-Q3 P-Q3 38. P-K4 P-K4 39. P-K3 P-K3 40. P-Q3 P-Q3 41. P-K4 P-K4 42. P-K3 P-K3 43. P-Q3 P-Q3 44. P-K4 P-K4 45. P-K3 P-K3 46. P-Q3 P-Q3 47. P-K4 P-K4 48. P-K3 P-K3 49. P-Q3 P-Q3 50. P-K4 P-K4 51. P-K3 P-K3 52. P-Q3 P-Q3 53. P-K4 P-K4 54. P-K3 P-K3 55. P-Q3 P-Q3 56. P-K4 P-K4 57. P-K3 P-K3 58. P-Q3 P-Q3 59. P-K4 P-K4 60. P-K3 P-K3 61. P-Q3 P-Q3 62. P-K4 P-K4 63. P-K3 P-K3 64. P-Q3 P-Q3 65. P-K4 P-K4 66. P-K3 P-K3 67. P-Q3 P-Q3 68. P-K4 P-K4 69. P-K3 P-K3 70. P-Q3 P-Q3 71. P-K4 P-K4 72. P-K3 P-K3 73. P-Q3 P-Q3 74. P-K4 P-K4 75. P-K3 P-K3 76. P-Q3 P-Q3 77. P-K4 P-K4 78. P-K3 P-K3 79. P-Q3 P-Q3 80. P-K4 P-K4 81. P-K3 P-K3 82. P-Q3 P-Q3 83. P-K4 P-K4 84. P-K3 P-K3 85. P-Q3 P-Q3 86. P-K4 P-K4 87. P-K3 P-K3 88. P-Q3 P-Q3 89. P-K4 P-K4 90. P-K3 P-K3 91. P-Q3 P-Q3 92. P-K4 P-K4 93. P-K3 P-K3 94. P-Q3 P-Q3 95. P-K4 P-K4 96. P-K3 P-K3 97. P-Q3 P-Q3 98. P-K4 P-K4 99. P-K3 P-K3 100. P-Q3 P-Q3

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FINE START BY
COGGESHALLEastern Intercollegiate Tennis
Is Under Way at
Crescent A. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Harris Coggeshall '29 of Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia., made a fine start in his eastern invasion of the summer, June 17, when he galloped through two rounds of the first open championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Association at the Crescent Athletic Club, though barely off the train, he defeated in turn Henry King of Fordham University, 6-1, 6-3, and Norman Tarnower of Syracuse, 6-4, 6-2.

Another of the seeded players, Edward Tarnagoli of New York University, was also a double winner, and reached a round ahead of the field, as he had a bye in addition. He defeated two local players, H. T. Dubler of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, 6-0, 6-1, and Paul Haber, College of the City of New York, 6-3, 6-0. Donald R. Strachan, the Princeton star, was also a double victor, disposing of the lone Harvard entrant, G. R. Greene, 6-2, 6-2, but having more trouble with Sheldon Morgenstern of City College, before he won, 6-6, 6-3.

The doubles partner, Walter F. Thomas, met with unexpected disaster when a young representative of Union College of Schenectady, Spencer Fette, who is a player out at Great Neck, N. Y., in the summer, displayed so much steadiness, that the former boy star of Elmira, N. J., after a hard struggle, was worn down by defeat by a score of 5-7, 6-4, 6-1.

The two Tulane representatives, Clifford E. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, failed to appear, and were defaulted in the singles, but are likely to play in the doubles, which start June 18, according to a telegram received from them June 17. Gregory S. Mangin, and several of the Cornell University players, will make their first appearance June 18, the latter having been detained by commencement exercises. The summary:

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Singles—

First Round.

Donald S. Strachan, Princeton, defeated G. R. Greene, Harvard, 6-2, 6-2.

Sheldon Morgenstern, College of the City of New York, defeated J. T. Helms, United States Military Academy, 6-4, 6-2.

J. S. Custer, Cornell, won from Donald Kent, Grinnell, by default.

H. M. Rutan, Brown, defeated Thomas Callahan, Fordham, 6-4, 6-2.

N. Hugh MacFarland, Swarthmore, won from Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane, by default.

G. B. Becker, New York University, won from William Upton, Rutgers, by default.

James M. Farrin Jr., United States Naval Academy, won from Robert Hoff, Helms, College, by default.

Kenneth Underwood, Long Island University, defeated Joseph Tavalin, St. Johns, 6-4, 6-2.

Harris Coggeshall, Grinnell, defeated Henry King, Fordham, 6-1, 6-3.

Herman Tarnower, Syracuse, won from Maurice J. Bayon, Tulane, by default.

Stanley J. Harter, New York University, defeated J. M. Keyes Jr., Columbia, 6-4, 6-2.

J. M. Grier, United States Military Academy, defeated H. K. Millard, Cornell, 6-4, 6-2.

Spencer Fette, Union, defeated Walter F. Thomas, Princeton, 6-6, 6-3.

H. J. McElberts, United States Naval Academy, won from Roger Woodruff, Helms, College, by default.

K. W. Williams, Brown, won from Lawrence Lefler, Drury, Syracuse, by default.

R. S. Stone, Columbia, defeated William Epstein, College of the City of New York, 6-4, 6-2.

Frank Bowditch, Columbia, defeated E. S. Ohlman, Alabama, 6-0, 6-2.

Second Round.

Charles Lockhart, Princeton, defeated A. C. Pederson, Pratt Institute, College of the City of New York, 6-4, 6-2.

Edward Tarnagoli, New York University, defeated H. T. Dubler, Pratt, 6-0, 6-1.

Paul Haber, College of the City of New York, defeated Nathan Schiff, St. Johns, 6-1, 6-3.

D. S. Strachan, Princeton, defeated Sheldon Morgenstern, College of the City of New York, 6-6, 6-3.

N. H. MacFarland, Swarthmore, defeated G. B. Becker, New York University, 7-6, 6-4.

J. M. Farrin, United States Naval Academy, defeated Kenneth Underwood, Long Island University, 6-4, 6-2.

Harris Coggeshall, Grinnell, defeated Herman Tarnower, Syracuse, 6-0, 6-0.

Krank Bowditch, Columbia, defeated Donald Jones, Grinnell, 6-4, 6-0.

Gerson A. Weiss, Brown, defeated Joseph di Paolo, St. Johns, 6-6, 6-4.

Alexander Miller, New York University, defeated Seymour Klein, College of the City of New York, 6-3, 6-1.

Third Round.

Edward Tarnagoli, New York University, defeated Paul Haber, College of the City of New York, 6-3, 6-0.

TILDEN DEFEATS LEE

LONDON (AP)—William T. Tilden 24 won his first match in the London lawn tennis championships, which opened at Queen's Club today, defeating the British player, H. G. N. Lee, 6-1, 6-4. Lee recently won the Kent championship. Playing easily and winning without difficulty, Tilden went on to capture two more matches, reaching the fourth round. In the second round he defeated S. W. Harris, 6-0, 6-0, and in the third his victim was A. A. Fyfe, Indian Davis Cup player, whom he eliminated by scores of 6-0, 6-1.

KREIGSMAN INVITED

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COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULT

Brown 3, New Hampshire 1.

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Royal Ulster Y. C. Challenge
Accepted by the New York Y. C.First Race to Be Held on Sept. 13, 1930, Off Newport.
According to the Announcement Made by
G. A. Cormack, Secretary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for the America's Cup has been accepted by the New York Yacht Club and the races will be held in September, 1930, the latter club has just announced. The measurements and rules of the N. Y. Y. C. will govern and the race will be sailed by sloops of 76-foot rating, without time allowance.

Newport was selected by the defenders as the site of the races, the best three out of five to decide the winner. The first race will be started on Sept. 13, 1930, the brief announcement made by G. A. Cormack, secretary of the New York Yacht Club and of the cup committee, said.

For the first time in the history of the cup, inaugurated in 1851, when the schooner America won the race around the Isle of Wight, no time allowance has been provided for. In the first race it was a case of the supremacy of the individual boat, but in the subsequent challenges made by British yachts, the rating rules in effect by the New York Yacht Club have governed.

The acceptance of the challenge was hailed by all yachtsmen here, and thus welcomed the return of Sir Thomas J. Lipton, the Princeton star, who last year, the Princeton star, was also a double victor, disposing of the lone Harvard entrant, G. R. Greene, 6-2, 6-2, but having more trouble with Sheldon Morgenstern of City College, before he won, 6-6, 6-3.

The doubles partner, Walter F. Thomas, met with unexpected disaster when a young representative of Union College of Schenectady, Spencer Fette, who is a player out at Great Neck, N. Y., in the summer, displayed so much steadiness, that the former boy star of Elmira, N. J., after a hard struggle, was worn down by defeat by a score of 5-7, 6-4, 6-1.

The two Tulane representatives, Clifford E. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, failed to appear, and were defaulted in the singles, but are likely to play in the doubles, which start June 18, according to a telegram received from them June 17. Gregory S. Mangin, and several of the Cornell University players, will make their first appearance June 18, the latter having been detained by commencement exercises. The summary:

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Singles—

First Round.

Donald S. Strachan, Princeton, defeated G. R. Greene, Harvard, 6-2, 6-2.

Sheldon Morgenstern, College of the City of New York, defeated J. T. Helms, United States Military Academy, 6-4, 6-2.

J. S. Custer, Cornell, won from Donald Kent, Grinnell, by default.

H. M. Rutan, Brown, defeated Thomas Callahan, Fordham, 6-4, 6-2.

N. Hugh MacFarland, Swarthmore, won from Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane, by default.

G. B. Becker, New York University, won from William Upton, Rutgers, by default.

James M. Farrin Jr., United States Naval Academy, won from Robert Hoff, Helms, College, by default.

Kenneth Underwood, Long Island University, defeated Joseph Tavalin, St. Johns, 6-4, 6-2.

Harris Coggeshall, Grinnell, defeated Henry King, Fordham, 6-1, 6-3.

Herman Tarnower, Syracuse, won from Maurice J. Bayon, Tulane, by default.

Stanley J. Harter, New York University, defeated J. M. Keyes Jr., Columbia, 6-4, 6-2.

J. M. Grier, United States Military Academy, defeated H. K. Millard, Cornell, 6-4, 6-2.

Spencer Fette, Union, defeated Walter F. Thomas, Princeton, 6-6, 6-3.

H. J. McElberts, United States Naval Academy, won from Roger Woodruff, Helms, College, by default.

K. W. Williams, Brown, won from Lawrence Lefler, Drury, Syracuse, by default.

R. S. Stone, Columbia, defeated William Epstein, College of the City of New York, 6-4, 6-2.

Frank Bowditch, Columbia, defeated E. S. Ohlman, Alabama, 6-0, 6-2.

Second Round.

Charles Lockhart, Princeton, defeated A. C. Pederson, Pratt Institute, College of the City of New York, 6-4, 6-2.

Edward Tarnagoli, New York University, defeated H. T. Dubler, Pratt, 6-0, 6-1.

Paul Haber, College of the City of New York, defeated Nathan Schiff, St. Johns, 6-1, 6-3.

D. S. Strachan, Princeton, defeated Sheldon Morgenstern, College of the City of New York, 6-6, 6-3.

N. H. MacFarland, Swarthmore, defeated G. B. Becker, New York University, 7-6, 6-4.

J. M. Farrin, United States Naval Academy, defeated Kenneth Underwood, Long Island University, 6-4, 6-2.

Harris Coggeshall, Grinnell, defeated Herman Tarnower, Syracuse, 6-0, 6-0.

Krank Bowditch, Columbia, defeated Donald Jones, Grinnell, 6-4, 6-0.

Gerson A. Weiss, Brown, defeated Joseph di Paolo, St. Johns, 6-6, 6-4.

Alexander Miller, New York University, defeated Seymour Klein, College of the City of New York, 6-3, 6-1.

Third Round.

Edward Tarnagoli, New York University, defeated Paul Haber, College of the City of New York, 6-3, 6-0.

TILDEN DEFEATS LEE

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WOMEN DEMAND RIGHT TO ELECT FIELD OF WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

of Sweden, vice-chairman of Alliance Committee for like conditions of work, Senator Flammarion of Czechoslovakia, member of the Alliance Board, and Miss Chrystal Macmillan of England, chairman of the Alliance Committee on nationality of married women. The open door group are planning a mass meeting this week to set forth their views.

While the congress is maintaining silence toward the new international organization the Germans have been aroused and the Social Democratic Party plans to have a counter demonstration on behalf of the protection of women workers.

The most effective feature of the opening session of the congress was the presentation of flags to 45 national groups in the alliance by Mrs. F. Louis Slade of New York on behalf of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, United States flag being carried to the platform by young girls in yellow frocks as Miss Annie Fahurjelm, now serving her sixth term in the Parliament of Finland, gave a résumé of 25 years' political progress of women.

The general apathy of men and women alike is perhaps the greatest danger which threatens Democracy today and the education of the woman citizen is the great service the alliance is doing the State," said Mrs. Ashby in her opening address which was made in German, French and English. Sex prejudice cannot survive in face of world needs today which demand every ounce of ability which can be developed in both men and women, she continued.

Mrs. Ashby called upon women to dedicate themselves to world peace, happiness and dignity in labor, and full participation in the home and state.

This challenge was emphasized in a message sent from the United States by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, founder and honorary president of the organization, and read by Miss Belle Sherwin of Washington, in which Mrs. Catt said: "There is nothing that women want that they cannot achieve if they will."

The official welcome was given by Carl Severling, German Minister of the Interior, and Frau Dorothea von Velsen, president of the German auxiliary, Dame Rachel Crowley, chief of the social section of the League of Nations, asked the women to work for peace, and Frau Adele Schreiber Krieger, member of the German Reichstag, described the Congress of 1904. Other speakers were Mrs. Cecile Brunauer of France, Mme. Germaine Sellier of France, Frau Betty Klejberg of Norway, and Miss Allison Neilans of England.

New Societies Admitted
For the first time Quebec, the Dutch East Indies, Rhodesia and Ceylon were admitted to the organization and new societies in Belgium, Japan and Sweden were received where other branches of the alliance already exist.

The first evening meeting of the convention was given over to a plea for more women police throughout the world and for women police to have entire charge of criminal cases among women and children and not limited to social welfare activities.

Miss Rosa Manns of Holland presided over the meeting. Commandant Mary S. Allen of England described her work during the occupation of Germany, seven women police from Great Britain here now having started a movement which has resulted in about 100 women now serving in such capacities in German cities.

Frau Krimial, Commissioner of Prussia, Germany, described their work and a film prepared by the German Ministry of Police was shown. Dr. Gisela B. Bergsma of Holland spoke as did Miss Julia Lathrop of the United States who predicted that the high qualifications demanded of women in service will raise standards for men as well as women.

Among the entertainments for delegates was a reception given by the international board at which Sigrid Onegin sang and luncheon in the Berlin Rathaus given by the Berlin municipal government at which Oberburgmaster Gustav Boesa presided.

Polite Terms Used
In polite French phrases members of the committee on the legal standing of women presented their report. They found it "repugnant to note," and "painful to state" the various inequalities in the law affecting married women which all led to the same conclusion that the wife, even in

countries where women vote, does not share equally with her husband in the protection of the law.

The wife is under the authority of the husband in the eyes of the law, especially in those countries where the Code Napoleon is in force, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg together with Rumania which has copied the French law, Germany, Finland, Czechoslovakia and Cuba.

In Egypt the husband actually has disciplinary powers over his wife, according to the report submitted by Madame Susanne Grinberg-Aupourrain of France.

Most countries give the wife the right to dispose of her own property and the right to ownership of her own wages although in some she can be compelled to contribute to the household expenses. But few countries give the mother equal guardianship with the father over their children. The husband has the prior right in Holland, Egypt, Greece, Czechoslovakia, India, Belgium, Germany, England, Italy, Rhodesia, Luxemburg, Rumania, France and Hungary.

Australian Law Praised
Madame Grinberg-Aupourrain recommended as a model the Australian law which gives husband and wife equal rights as regards the care, education and consent to marriage of their children, and, in case of dispute, allows either party the privilege of recourse to a court of law.

"In those countries where the Code Napoleon is in force, the widow, if she wishes to remarry, must call together the family council, which decides whether she shall continue to exercise guardianship," she said. "If the council is not summoned, the mother loses the right of guardianship by law."

In Germany the paternal authority is transferred to a guardian if the mother only having direction over the physical well-being of the child. The situation of the Egyptian mother is especially distressing. The exclusive rights of the husband over the children pass to the nearest male relative, and are further controlled so far as property is concerned by an institution for the guardianship of children. On remarriage a mother loses her rights over her children."

Situation in Egypt
With respect to divorce, there is the greatest degree of legal equality between husband and wife, most countries giving women the same grounds for divorce or separation as those allotted to men, with the exception of Egypt, where the husband may repudiate his wife without stating any cause.

Probably the greatest progress which any of the alliance committees has to report at this congress is in the granting to women of the right to their own nationality so that they do not lose citizenship in their native country through marriage with the national of another country or through their husbands changing allegiance to other countries.

This report, prepared by Miss Chrystal Macmillan of London, states: "In 1920, when the committee was formed, apart from a number of South American states, where the independent right of a married woman to her own nationality had always been recognized, and Russia, which in 1918 had given married women full nationality rights as individuals, the general rule in other countries was that a married woman, with a few exceptions, had no independent nationality, but that her nationality depended on that of her husband. In these few years enormous progress has been made, so that today, in countries with a population of more than 350,000,000 the general rule is that a woman who marries an alien

Reports Women's Status Under Law at Congress



MME. SUZANNE GRINBERG-AUPOURRAIN

retains her nationality, and in countries of a population of more than 300,000,000 the foreign woman who marries a national does not have the nationality of her husband imposed upon her without her consent being asked.

Retain Own Nationality
"A woman who marries an alien retains her own nationality in the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, Guatemala, Russia and, with a small exception, the United States; Turkey, at least so long as she lives in her own country; Denmark; Finland; France, including Algeria, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion; Iceland; Norway; Sweden. It is possible for her to retain it if she expresses the intention in Estonia, Rumania, Belgium and Yugoslavia."

"Marriage to a national of one of the following countries does not confer the nationality of that country on the woman: the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, France, unless she chooses to take it or does not retain her own; Guatemala, unless she chooses; Jugoslavia, if she refuses to take it; Panama, Paraguay, Russia, the United States and Uruguay. A foreign man who marries a Japanese woman and enters into the wife's family becomes Japanese, while the marriage of a foreign man to a woman of one of the following countries facilitates the husband's naturalization: the Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Danzig, Dominican Republic, France, French colonies, French Indo-China, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Islands, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Syria, Tunis and Venezuela."

NEW YORK TO STUDY RELIEF FOR ELDERLY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Republican leaders of the Legislature have named a commission of nine members to study a system of security for the elderly. Those appointed are: Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City; Mrs. Sidney Borg, social welfare leader; James M. Lynch, former State Commissioner of La-

bor and a member of the State Industrial Board; State Senator Seney C. Mastick of Westchester; State Senator Samuel H. Hofstadter of New York City; Cornelius Biles, former treasurer of the Republican State Committee; Assemblyman Frank X. Bernhardt of Buffalo; John T. Train of Utica and Thomas F. Farrell.

Straus Memorial Group Is Formed

**American Statesman to Be
Honored by Structure in
Nation's Capital**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Oscar S. Straus Memorial Association has been incorporated here pursuant to a resolution of the last Congress for the erection of a memorial "to honor the memory and perpetuate the fame of Oscar S. Straus, statesman, scholar, humanitarian."

Mr. Straus was three times United States envoy to Turkey, a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt.

Congress has given the site for the memorial in Washington, D. C. An organization meeting will be held soon, it was announced by the incorporators, who are A. B. Roosevelt, Will H. Hays, W. H. Chadbourne, Lawrence F. Abbott, Elton S. Hooker, William Loeb, Emanuel Celler and Louis Marshall.

NEW YORK-BUENOS AIRES PLANE LANDS IN HAITI

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (By U. P.)
—The 10-passenger Sikorsky amphibian Washington arrived here June 17 from Santiago de Cuba on its 8500-mile flight from New York to Buenos Aires as the pathfinder for a regular air-mail and passenger service between the North and South American continents to be inaugurated next fall by the New York, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires Line, Inc.

The Washington will remain here for three days for general overhauling. Itinerary of the flight will be Santo Domingo, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Granada, Trinidad, La Guaira, Georgetown, Paramaribo, Cayenne and then to Brazilian and Argentine points yet undetermined.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCES TWO GIFTS

PRINCETON, N. J. (U. P.)—A gift of \$1,000,000 has been given Princeton University by the General Education Board, John Grier Hibben, president, announced at the annual commencement meeting of the university board of trustees.

A gift by Edward Sheldon 79, a member of the board of trustees, of the house and land on Mercer Street in Princeton was announced also. The house, the ancestral home of the Sheldons, was originally in Northampton, Mass., and was moved here in 1866.

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The Outlet Company
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FLYING PERMITS HARDER TO GET NEXT AUTUMN

**Stiffer Requirements for
Transport Pilots, An-
nounces Air Chief**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—New and more stringent regulations governing the licensing of air transport pilots, which are to become effective Sept. 1, have been announced by Edward P. Howard chief of the air regulations division of the Commerce Department.

The stiffening of the requirements for transport pilots, the only pilots that are licensed to fly passenger-carrying airplanes, is another step in the department's campaign to increase the safety of commercial aeronautics, and a direct result of the intensive study made during the last year of the causes of airplane mishaps.

When the new regulations become effective, transport pilots will be permitted to fly only the class of planes for which they are licensed. In other words, pilots who have demonstrated to department examiners the ability to fly only the light class of open cockpit planes will not be permitted to pilot heavier cabin planes or the big trimotored transports until they have passed examinations demonstrating their ability to pilot this type of craft.

The revised pilot's license regulations now being prepared for distribution will set up three general classes of airplanes for which transport pilots will be licensed, those weighing up to 3500 pounds, those weighing between 3500 and 7000 pounds and those whose weight exceeds 7000 pounds. In general, the first class includes light sport and open cockpit planes, the second heavy open cockpit and cabin planes and the third, the large multi-motored air transports. In each class, provision is to be made for licensing transport pilots for flying both single and multi-engine open cockpit planes and single and multi-engine cabin planes.

Transport pilots also will be required to satisfy the department by showing a certified pilot's log book that he has engaged in the prescribed

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amount of flying since he was last licensed. Heretofore, the department has not insisted upon this requirement. The result will be to require all pilots to put in the required flying time each six months' interval between relicensing. At least 10 hours' flying during this period will be required upon each type of aircraft for which a pilot is licensed.

Mexico to Use 'Movies' as Agent of Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—As part of its cultural and educational program, the Department of the Federal District has made arrangements to establish small centers throughout Mexico City and its suburbs for the presentation of motion pictures.

These "little movies" will be for the exclusive use of the people of the working classes, who cannot afford to go to the ordinary motion picture houses. The department has arranged programs of pictures of a cultural nature, especially adapted to the people who will compose the audiences of the miniature theaters. Construction has already started on two of these places and the department announces that others will be built soon in the "slum" sections.

INDIAN MONUMENT UNVEILED
TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A native stone monument, with a bronze tablet, has been unveiled at the site of Tukabachi, early capital of the upper Creek nation, near here. The Alabama Anthropological Society marked the site on the Walter E. Sistrunk estate.

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and setting.
All work supervised
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Special prices to readers of The Christian
Science Monitor.

FRANCE OPPOSES U. S. TARIFF BUT PLANS FILM BAN

(Continued from Page 1)

ance of the resolution they passed, as appears to be the tendency in some quarters. There is nothing like an "economic war" between America and Europe in sight.

Feeling Not to Be Ignored
But on the other hand it would be well not altogether to ignore the European feeling that while the United States seeks greatly to extend its economic interests in Europe, while it has immense financial claims on Europe, it surrounds itself with unsalable barriers. It would export and

acquire financial holdings and even establish factories abroad, but not permit imports.

It must not be supposed that such comments indicate a desire to interfere with the domestic concerns of the United States; they only apply in so far as international relations in the economic domain are affected.

Nor must it be supposed that there is any serious question of a united front among European exporters. That possibility is exceedingly remote.

However, these protests must be recorded because it is probable that they will be heard in the course of debates in the Chamber on debts and reparations. For all economic problems are interlocked and sooner or later problems of tariffs and trade restrictions will be approached in their international aspect.

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The Monitor Reader
(Answers to Questions Asked on
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1. \$5; \$20.
2. Yes.
3. Cony.
4. "To make great."
5. Sir Arthur W. Brown and Sir
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Theatrical News of the World

At the Gaiety, Manchester

(This is the seventh of Whitford Kane's articles on his repertory theater experience in Ireland, England and the United States. Others appeared on April 14, 30, May 7, 11, 23 and June 11.)

By WHITFORD KANE
MANCHESTER, Eng., owed its repertory to Miss A. E. P. Horniman. She was the daughter of a wealthy English merchant and was a great friend of the new drama. It was she who helped to sponsor the early plays of G. Bernard Shaw when Florence Farr acted them at the Avenue Theatre, London, and it was Miss Horniman's money that rebuilt the Abbey Theatre for W. B. Yeats to carry on his work in Dublin. The Irish renaissance has been a gift to Mr. Yeats, for it might mean the Anglicization of their national theater. There was the usual fight on this point and Miss Horniman, who had gone to Dublin to live, returned to England.

With her came Miss Payne, a young director who had been helping to correct the faulty makeup of the Irish Players and assisting Mr. Yeats to direct his poetical plays at the Abbey Theatre. On their arrival Payne proposed starting operations in Manchester instead of London, so they went to the solid provincial town. Miss Horniman's plan was to establish an independent repertory theater in Manchester in the full sense of the word "independent," and this idea she entrusted to Mr. Payne with instructions to do whatever plays he thought best and presented him with a large sum of money for the enterprise.

The beginning
Payne declined the whole generous amount, assuring her that the idea could be carried out for half the sum and immediately made a cautious beginning at a small theater in the Midland Hotel. His first season was for only five weeks during which he produced eight plays. Among these were "David Ballard," "When the Devil was Ill," by Charles McAvoy, "Widow's Houses," by Shaw, "Sackville-Hart's" "Cupid and the Stylus" and "The Fantastics," by Rowland.

The venture was a success from the start and the following year, 1908, Miss Horniman bought the Gaiety Theatre for Mr. Payne and a longer season of 15 weeks proved even more successful. In 1910, the year of Charles Frohman's experiment in London, Mr. Payne produced many original short plays of Lancashire life, including also in his season the most recent dramas of Galsworthy, Shaw and Bernard Shaw. Payne's venture unearthed a whole new crop of English playwrights and the sentimental attachment I have for North of England people has been due to the success I have achieved in Lancashire in plays by these people who were products of the Horniman Theatre.

To Harold Brighouse I pay my respects for "Hobson's Choice," which I played when young and supple juvenile and found it easy to come through the trap door in the first act of his play. To Stanley Houghton for my part in his masterpiece, "Hindle Wakes," and to Miss Payne, a great friend and a fine director.

But to go back to 1910. All my career I have been indebted for my engagements more to the author of the play than to the manager who produced it; the author generally persuading the manager that I was the right person for the part. My engagement with Miss Horniman, however, proved an exception to this. I had just finished my season at the Duke of York's in London, which unfortunately did not prove the success anticipated and I was offered for the wrong theater for such an experiment, "The choice of plays," "unsympathetic direction" and "the callousness of the critics."

In my opinion it was none of these.

But simply because the audience had never been arranged for. We did not realize in 1910 that the intellectual but lethargic playgoer had to be commanded, brought to the play and made to like it as Theresa Helburn, the New York Theater Guild chief, has so successfully accomplished today.

After the Frohman Company was dissolved I played a summer engagement at the Coronet Theatre in a London suburb, Notting Hill Gate, and appeared there in a series of old plays by T. W. Robertson, the author of "Caste." This season provided a summer playground for West-end actors and in the company were the distinguished Estelle Winwood, Arthur Wontner, O. B. Clarence, James Carew and others equally well known.

Ideal Playgoers
It was not the company, however, that drew money to the box office, but the audience which was always the most interesting part of the entertainment. Especially was this so on an opening night, for attending these performances one could see the celebrities of a past generation, Squire Bancroft, who with Marie Wilton had first played these parts some 40 years before. Ellen Terry, the beautiful, would be seated in the stalls watching her American husband James Carew, Sir Charles and Lady Wyndham, Mrs. Langtry, H. B. Irving, Panny Brough, Genevieve Ward, Mrs. Theodore Wright would be there and scattered about were gayly adorned elderly ladies and gentlemen who had come to bring back the memories of their youth.

I was in my last week at the Coronet when Ellen Terry, who was in front witnessing the performance, came around and invited me to join their company in Manchester for the coming autumn season. I jumped at his offer, as I had heard good reports of the accomplishments of Miss Horniman's theater. There is always an excitement about going in a new company, and like the Irish actors have no home but "the roads of the world."

I arrived in a rain, but even the downpour could not obscure the vitality of the city. I settled in comfortable rooms, my landlord being a typical old Lancashire "lad" with a fine flowing beard of which he was very proud. He confided in me that the cushion on which I sat and the mattress on which I would sleep were stuffed with the trimmings of his patriarchal growth. Yes, Manchester has vitality.

I went forth to the Gaiety and saw by the placards outside the theater that I was to be in the cast the following week, so I hurried around to Miss Payne's office to see what she wanted me to do. He handed me a very fat script telling me that my opening play was "Independent Means" and that I had to play the part of a bull-ringing husband. The play was by Stanley Houghton, one of the newer playwrights, and this was his first long work. He also informed me that the play had been done last season and Mr. Bibby, who played my part originally and was now on vacation, was much better than I could ever be.

Stanley Houghton
That was cheerful news as I knew by this time that nothing is so ungrateful as the task of following another actor in a part. Rehearsals started and I found everyone wonderfully kind, especially Miss Dargagh, who was my persecuted wife in the play. After playing the part I agreed with my director, I had brought very little to the role and I was rather ashamed and Mr. Bibby, the young author whose duties as dramatic critic left him plenty of time to hang about the theater. He was so amiable I was sorry I was not better. The following week the remaining members of the company assembled. They included my old friend Milton Rosmer of the Osmond Tearle Company, Ian MacLaren, Basil Dean, Leonard Mudie, Charles Bibby, Hilda Bruce Potter, Herbert Lomas, Sybil Thordike, Edith, Goodall, Irene Rooke, Ada King and Henry Austin. I couldn't help contrasting this company with the one in London. Here everyone seemed to be alive even down to the doorman. There was a good system, too, of distributing the work, Payne dividing the company into two units. As one company played, the other rehearsed and vice versa.

There were many jealousies, of course, but they were healthy and stimulating. Everyone in the Manchester theater seemed to be "participating" and there was a fine mingling of authors and actors, quite different to the cold aloofness one felt in London.

After 20 years in repertory, I consider that theater in Manchester the ideal one, as it combined both the creative and the interpretive. My second part was as Eli Boothroyd in Arnold Bennett's play of the Five Towns, "Cupid and the Stylus," and I felt that I did better with this.

In "Candida"
Next, Mr. Payne cast me as old Burgess, the father, in Shaw's "Candida" and to emphasize the fact that I was now in a real repertory company I had three different daughters during the week. On Monday and Tuesday nights I had Rosalind Ivan ment as played by Edith Goodall for the next two days, and on Friday and Saturday the now famous Sybil Thordike. As they are all still playing, I dare not venture to say which one I liked best.

We did two original Lancashire plays during the season, "Dealing in Futures," by Harold Brighouse, and "The Younger Generation," by Stanley Houghton. I appeared with the unit that did the latter and my part this time was that of a good-natured politician. In this Houghton was more pleased with me than he had been earlier in the year.

The next production was the splash of the season, and I now saw why Payne had brought me up to Manchester. It was "Justice," by Galsworthy. I was scheduled to play the counsel for the defense, a part that I think the author wanted me to play in the London production hoping that my Irish voice would bring out his plea for the first offense strongly.

At any rate, it is a role that always liked me to play, and he has written me many flattering letters about it, which I still have and treasure greatly. Our performance in Manchester compared more favorably with the one in London, as our audience, comprised of people interested in social problems, made the play more exciting. One of the pleasantest things about the theater is the loyalty of one's contemporaries, and Galsworthy was certainly loyal to us. The play ran for three weeks, which at that time was a record, and afterward by request from the university we went to Oxford.

Iden Payne, while making up the large cast for the courtroom scene engaged a lot of old-time actors hanging around Cox's Hotel for minor parts. Among these was a very elderly gentleman who was assigned to play "The Officer of the Court." One evening during the run of the play, having dined slightly better than usual, he dozed off and in his pleasant sleep, during a long cross-examination scene, advised the judge, jury and all in a clear voice that he had "a very good meal for sixpence half penny." We did not wake him until the end of the act.

After the premiere of "Justice," a tall, malden lady, dressed in a medieval green dress with a gold chain and an opal dragon attached, took a bow from a box. It was Miss Horniman, and it was the only time we saw her during the year. She always kept in the background.

Swedish Arctic Film
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—A film with a dramatic handling is now being made by a Swedish film in the arctic regions. The story, by Axel Lindblom, is entitled "The Strongest." Mr. Lindblom was photographer for the Swedish Film Company on the expedition to Bear Island (Björn Island) and Spitsbergen in 1920.

The director is Alf Sjöberg, an actor at the Stockholm Theater, who helped with the manuscript. The chief role is being played by Bengt Sjöberg, who will play the role of Miss Gun Holmquist of the Blanche Theater. The company traveled first to Tromsø, where a number of scenes are being taken, with the fjords and peasant farms and the Arctic Sea as background. Afterward the company proceeded with their director and photographer to Björn Island, and later to Spitsbergen, where they will not land but proceed directly to Novaya Zemlja.

There a number of scenes will be played in the arctic fjords, seas, and bird districts, in all their aspects. Drift and pack ice, open water by day and night, sun and shadow will be chief actors.

In July it is planned to return again to Tromsø and take more scenes which will include the women players. The story is said to be a strong North Sea drama, treating of the hard yet varied life of the arctic regions.

Two sound films are being shown in Stockholm, with others to follow. Two of the chief cinemas, usually closed all summer, this year will remain open with talking pictures. The London representative of the Swedish film industry has arrived in Stockholm to arrange for the introduction of an apparatus for taking sound and talking films so that the co-operation which was so successful in silent film between the Swedish concern and the British International Pictures, Ltd., may continue in the "talkies."

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Of Many Things

By R. C. SHERBURNE

Talkies in Spanish
A WAY to supply the non-English market with talking pictures has been found by the small independent film producers of Hollywood, the class of picture makers that turn out the "quickies." While the big producers are considering how they can go about making pictures in French, German and Spanish, the "quickies" have begun to make talking pictures for the South American market. They use no closeups in the version intended for export, and the figures on the screen are sufficiently small so that the audience does not notice that the lip movements of the English-speaking players do not correspond to the words spoken in Spanish and added later to the films intended to be exported.

Crisper Dialogue
One thing became quickly clear in connection with talking pictures. Audiences wanted the dialogue to be terse. It was found, too, that the fewer words in a speech the more nearly could there be an approach to the rapid action of silent pictures. Never in films will you hear such a line as this one, out of a novice's play that somehow reached stage company production: "He is an old and faithful servant, and he has been with us for many years."

Drama for All
Eva Le Gallienne, now at the close of the third successful year of her Civic Repertory Theater experiment in New York, says: "Art should be long to each and every one who needs it. There should be no bargaining, no merchandising about it. It is a thing of service to the people. My whole idea is that the theater should be free just as the public library is free, as the museum is free. If you had to pay \$4.00 every time you walked into the Museum of Art you probably would not use it very often. I want the theater to be made as accessible as the moving pictures."

The Reviews of John B. Woolly
G. Bernard Shaw's newest comedy, "The Apple Cart," has been produced in Warsaw, and again English-speaking readers must await with what patience they may the production of the play in England to gain some coherent notion of its contents. All the faults of unsatisfactory play reviewing are repeated tediously in the dispatches from Moscow. Instead of telling what the play is about, the dispatches unload large quantities of what the reviewers think about the play, omitting any clues that would enable the reader to do a little thinking on his own account. And again we are told that the acting was flawless, the casting perfect, the performance out of all whopping.

Edison in Movielets
Thomas A. Edison speaks from a movielet news reel that is now being shown all over the United States, and soon will be shown in England. The inventor sits smiling in a chair, and tells of making the first incandescent lamp, which utilized a carbonized cotton thread. Beside him on the table is a model of his first talking machine. Mr. Edison's jolly nature is evident all through. He reminds one of the chuckling retired sea captains that James A. Herne put into "Shore Acres" and other folk comedies.

Iden Payne
Iden Payne, of whom Whitford Kane has much to say on this page today, has for some time been director of the department of drama at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Pa. This year, under his supervision, the students have presented Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," "The Trojan Women" of Euripides, "The Weavers," by Hauptmann; "Richelleu," by Bulwer-Lytton; "Adrienne Lecouvreur," by Herbert Farjeon and Horace Hornell; "The Round Table," by Lennox Robinson; "Molière," "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," and three bills of one-act plays.

Usink Jannings
Emil Jannings, back in Germany because Hollywood was unable to fit him into talking pictures in English, will have no difficulty in regaining his theatrical prestige if he chooses to return to the stage. However, now that an American company is making German talking pictures in Berlin with Camilla Horn in leading roles, it would not be surprising to hear of Mr. Jannings's entry into the talkies at home, under German or American management.

Festival Theater, Cambridge
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Having heard it said, many times, that the Festival Theater, at Cambridge, with Terence

Gray as its leading spirit, is the most daring, and also the most accomplished, organization of today in the presentation of what is generally known as expressionism in drama, I gladly availed myself of an opportunity to make its acquaintance; though not, as I had hoped, in some familiar play, that might enable me to compare the impression conveyed by Mr. Gray's methods, with the more conventional London productions.

Toller's "Masse and Man" is a play that, while hardly affording full scope to these combinations of line and color, plane and mass, through which mechanically the Festival Theater producers achieve their most striking effects, did show, in a remarkable way, the processes by which the audience is offered a "subjective" projection of objective feeling, as the epitome of the expressionist aim. Such a method, as I have seen it attempted several times in London, has failed altogether to please me, hitherto, by reason of a crudity so glaring as to send one back with a sense of relief to the old manner, granting the while that the new manner does illumine, with a strange intensity, the inner nature of the characters introduced.

This time, however, my experience was different. Mr. Gray, I felt, had begun to make out his case; and though I would like to suspend final judgment, until I have seen the same method applied to comedy, and to poetical drama, in order to judge how witty, romantic, or exalted themes may, also, in their turn, respond to expressionism, I am free to admit that "Masse and Man," as here produced, by Rowland Crossley, with the co-ordinating mentalities and the mechanical contrivances, of this fascinating little theater behind him, came to me, almost, as a revelation, and proved, beyond doubt, that Mr. Gray, and his collaborators, are evolving a definite art-form of dramatic presentation, which though strangely exotic, and, in a first impression, unnatural in quality, can bring out, with force and intensity, a dramatist's underlying purpose and thought.

These facts emerged clearly from Toller's play—if such it can be called—which sets forth, with that strange sociologist's accustomed earnestness and vehemence, the sense of conflict so often felt in the complex relationships between, and consequent antagonisms of, the masses and the individual.

Such a production as this, seen for a first time, inevitably dwells, to some extent, the personalities of the actors; but I would give a word of praise to Miss Margaret Chattle, who, as the woman, played with commendable earnestness. This actress possesses declamatory power, and articulates well. Noel Hiff as the Nameless One, showed himself forceful, unusually well-voiced actor, whose immobility of method, and expression, were well suited to the part.

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'Jane Clegg' and 'Medea'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
At Wyndham's Theater, "Jane Clegg," by St. John Ervine, preceding "Medea," by Euripides. Presented by Leon M. Lion and Lewis Casson. The casts:

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Henry Clegg | Johnnie Clegg | Ann Casson | Sybil Thordike |
| Jennie Clegg | Mary Casson | Clare Greet | William Frazar |
| Mr. Morrison | Sybil Thordike | James Casson | Charles Hobbs |
| Augustus | Peter Ridgway | Lillian Mounsey | William Frazar |
| Nurse of Medea | Lillian Mounsey | William Frazar | William Frazar |
| Messenger | Ronald Kerr | Chorus Leader | Margaret Webster |

A deeply interesting program is presented here, which no genuine student of the drama can afford to miss. One domestic tragedy of modern life, the other a tragedy of ancient Greece. It is a very interesting and indeed enlightening fact that "Medea" should be presented last; for it inevitably lightens the first and to a certain extent lifts and dispels the clouds of depression that seem to follow the first play. "Medea" is a tragedy of primitive belief and illusion and of those who are enslaved by them. Yet, whilst admiring the grand writing and sonorous periods of Euripides and his worthy translator, Gilbert Murray, also the superb acting of Sybil Thordike and Lewis Casson and the beautiful elocution of Margaret Webster, one cannot really be carried away, as were ancient Greek audiences, because the situation is one in which one no longer believes.

But in the other play "Jane Clegg," by St. John Ervine, it seems different. The tragedy is an ordinary one of ordinary people. It is that of a splendid woman with an unworthy husband, and covers the few days in which bit by bit the husband's full worthlessness and his wife's genuine worth are brought to light. Here, again, the remarkable dramatic powers of Sybil Thordike are given full and full play and she exhibits her wonderful range.

The same may be said of the character acting of Lewis Casson, whose life-like portrayal of the pettifogging Henry Clegg is as convincing as the fine Grecian dignity of his Jason in "Medea." An equally fine portrayal was given by Clare Greet of Mrs. Clegg, Senior, the worthy

but quite useless mother of Henry, and dotting grannie to his children. At first "Jane Clegg" seems somewhat alarming—it seemed so very true and came so very near home. But in this way "Medea" was an antidote. For, just as one was unable to enter into the heart of that tragedy because one could not share Grecian superstitions, so one appreciated the possibilities of arising above such superstitions and beliefs as helped to produce such a human tragedy as "Jane Clegg." In short, a whole program, ostensibly of tragedy, was lifted almost into the realms of comedy by the genius powers of the authors and artistic fidelity of his interpreters. C. F. A.

Stage and Film Notes
The Manhattan Theater Camp will open its third season at Peterborough, N. H., under the direction of Walter Hartwig, on July 1. Oliver Hinckley, for six years director of the Dallas, Tex., Little Theater, has been engaged for two years more in the same position. Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan" was the closing play of the season. Harry Luder is to tour Canada and the western part of the United States next season.

"Sun-Up," with Lucille LaVerne, is to be presented in English at the Matinee Theater, Paris, on July 1, by Wendell Phillips Dodge. "Mississippi" is a favorite text word in the talking picture studios. "Hemstitching" proved a stumbling block recently, with many trials needed before it could be recorded without splutterings or hisps.

Clare Kummer, author of "Dearie" and other popular songs of long ago, is writing these songs for the talkies in Hollywood. Maurice Schwartz and his Yiddish Art Theater company are to make a tour of the Pacific Coast Theaters, beginning early in July at Los Angeles.

A touring company is to open in Chicago in September in "Journey's End," with a cast including Richard Bird, Reginald Mason, Ralph Nairn and Lionel Page. Emma Dunster is to appear in a Radio Picture, "City Streets."

Clyde Cook, Albert Gran, George Fawcett, Betty Bronson and Joseph Cawthorn are to appear in "The Taming of the Shrew" with Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford.

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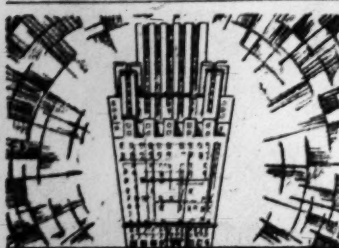
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NEW YORKA RARE AIR OF
HOSPITALITY. HAPPY
SMILING SERVICE. A
Pleasant rooms nicely fur-
nished. Each has Bath, Circu-
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TIMES SQUARE'S
FINEST HOTEL

Residential and Transient

450 ROOMS
450 BATHSEvery room an
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\$4 to \$6 Per Day

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Special weekly or monthly
ratesOurtis & Hale
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The Hotel WoodwardBroadway and 53rd Street
NEW YORKLocated on the very edge of this
glittering section—a hotel whose
quiet refinement and air of ex-
clusive dignity is a direct con-
trast to gaudy scene a few blocks
below.A RESIDENCE
FOR WOMEN

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In the Metropolis18 Minutes from Broadway
Low Weekly RatesChristian Science Church Nearby
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Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

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The St. Charles

Entirely rehabilitated. Paved by
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North Scituate Beach, 7.0 Miles, Mass.

Ideal playground for children

On the ocean front and historic N. Shore

Golf—Tennis—Safe Surf Bathing

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For permanent and transient guests

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Right on the Ocean
Amid the Pines

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West Harwich-by-the-Sea, Mass.

Opens for the season June 15

under the management of

G. Johnson Munroe

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NOW OPEN

The charming and restful family hotel

you have been looking for. On the shore

amidst pleasant and congenial surround-
ings. For reservations write TUDOR
LODGE, Lyme Shore Drive, Lyme, Mass.,
or phone Jackson 211.

Hotel Aspinwall

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In the Beautiful Berkshires

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Equipment and service that appeal to
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Moving Pictures, Bathing, Orchestra.
May we send interesting booklet?

Winter Resort: Princess Hotel, Bermuda

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Am. & Eur. Plan, country and seashore com-
bined: all kinds of water sports: our own
ballroom, music, dancing, hot and cold shower
baths all floors, rooms with and without bath.
Weekly program of sports. Reasonable rates.
Fish, Stock, Lobster, Chicken, Turkey, Dishes,
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highways lead from every

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Adirondacks—traversing

the most beautiful mountain

and lake country in the world.

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Golf—Horseback Riding

DELIGHTFUL MOTORING

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A hotel you will ap-
preciate. 600 com-
fortable outside
rooms, each with
bath, \$3.00 up.

MODERNIZED-REMODELED

Only hotel overlooking Falls

Rapid. Bath, shower, hot
water, steam heat,
excellent beds,
phoneService a la carte
and table d'hôte.
Room rates, \$1.50
up. Accommodation for 700.
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On Cayuga Lake, Ithaca, N. Y.

Ideal spot for recreation and
rest. Delightful place for chil-
dren. No mosquitoes. Good bath-
ing beach. Booklet. Tel. 2092.

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A quiet, charming, homelike hotel

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Furnished apartments from one to

four rooms, bath and reception hall,
new being leased for the coming winter
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Excellent cuisine. Reasonable rates.

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A modern apartment hotel. Furnish-
ed and unfurnished suites of
one to four rooms with all conven-
iences, including dining alcove,
kitchenette, electric refrigerator.
Restaurant. Special rates for Sum-
mer occupancy. Reservations for the
Fall and Winter now being made.

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The Charlesgate

Cor. Beacon, Marlboro and Charlesgate East

Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and
Back Bay Park.Offers attractive rooms and apartments at
special summer rates from June 1st to October 1st.
Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church,
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North Scituate Beach, Mass.

On the Ocean front and historic N. Shore.

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A luxurious hotel at

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Cables: MAJESTIC

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The SENATOR

New—Fireproof

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Single—\$2.50 up

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Every room is a cool, out-
side room, with private
bath, circulating ice
water and electric
fan

RATES: \$2 TO \$3.50 PER DAY

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The BELLERIVE

Kansas City's

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Hotel. Permanent and

Transient Accommodations.

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An ideal location, with Ideal Accommo-
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dential Suites. Excellent Cuisine.

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A real water resort in the Ozarks. In the

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Lake Taney. Restful surroundings, clean

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For a day or a month you find the com-
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200 Comfortable Rooms • Excellent

Service in Main Dining Room and

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The World Famous
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CALIFORNIA'S
Glorious Summer Days
Cool Enchanting Nights

Their Imperial Highnesses

PRINCE AND PRINCESS

ASAHA OF JAPAN

graciously acknowledge the hospitality of the

Ambassador in an unsolicited message thru

Chieftain Ohashi, Japanese Consul, who wrote:

'I take pleasure in conveying to you your hearty

gratitude for the courtesy and hospitality with

which your hotel accommodated them.'

No Hotel in the World offers more varied

attractions—superb 27-acre park, with min-
iature golf course, open-air plunge and ten-
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including 18-hole Rancho Golf Club. Mo-
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within the hotel. Famous Coconut Grove
for dancing nightly.

Write for Chief Cook Book of California resorts

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ATTRACTIVE
SUMMER
RATESSTEWART
HOTELfor
Convenience
Comfort
Good Meals
and Very
Moderate
Rates

SAN FRANCISCO

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Most Accessible Downtown Hotel

Convenient to
shopping and
theater district.
Just outside congested
districts. Homelike
atmosphere. Rates
\$1.50 to \$3 a day.Owned and operated
by Los Angeles
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LOS ANGELES

FLOWER AT SIXTH

'Your Other Home'

QUIET, UNOBTRUSIVE, FRIENDLY SERVICE

RATES \$1.50 TO \$2.00—NO HIGHER

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On Beautiful Lake Geneva

A Resort with every natural advantage con-
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Rates and Literature on application.

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On the Lake Shore among pines and birches:
picturesque log main lodge; massive rock fire-
place, cool screened porch; guests housed in
detached cottages; clean, attractive, comfort-
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ing, tennis, horseback riding, informal dancing,
electric lights; golf available; rates moderate.

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The Lake Shore

On the Lake

Cleveland's Newest

Most Exclusive

Residential Hotel

of Permanent Rooms

Available

Hotel Metropole

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Modern Equipment, but Old Fashioned

Hospitality—that's the Metropole

Single rooms with bath, \$2.50 to \$5.00

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Golf, Fishing, Horseback Riding, Motoring,
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Pictures, etc. Write for Booklet. Booking
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ONE WAY WATER

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RAIL

Cruises via the SPANISH AMERICA

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Through the PANAMA CANAL

\$250 up—One Way Water

PANAMA MAIL S. S. CO.

Quotations
9:58 p. m.

| | Last | |
|-------|--------|-----------------|
| | Low | June 12 June 17 |
| 4% | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 .. |
| 4 1/4 | 64 | 64 .. |
| 4 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 74 1/2 |
| 4 3/4 | 57 1/2 | 58 .. |
| 5% | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 39 1/2 |
| 5 1/4 | 0 | 0 .. |
| 5 1/2 | 71 | 71 70 1/2 |
| 5 3/4 | 77 | 77 77 1/2 |
| 6% | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 .. |
| 6 1/4 | 63 | 63 .. |

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 51% | 54% | 53% |
| 14% | 13% | 14% |
| 19% | 19% | 19% |
| 17% | 17% | 18% |
| 62% | 73% | 73% |
| 73% | 73% | 73% |
| 17% | 18% | 17% |
| 19% | 20% | 18% |
| 24% | 24% | 24% |
| 34% | 36% | 37% |
| 21% | 21% | 21% |
| 81% | 84% | 82% |
| 23% | 23% | 23% |
| 90% | 91% | 92% |

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| 10% | 10% | 10% |
| 57% | 58% | 58% |
| 20% | 20% | 20% |
| 128% | 130% | 128% |
| 118 | 118% | 119% |
| 33% | 33% | 33% |
| 39% | 39% | 39% |
| 47% | 47% | 47% |
| 62% | 63% | 62% |
| 225% | 225% | 228% |
| 81% | 81% | 82% |
| 46% | 47% | 47% |

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 40% | 47% | 42% |
| 46% | 47% | 47% |
| 14% | 14% | ... |
| 12% | 14% | 13% |
| 14 | 14 | 14% |
| 33% | 33% | 33% |
| 17 | 17 | ... |
| 19% | 20 | ... |
| 33% | 33% | ... |
| 18% | 18% | 18% |
| 24% | 24% | 24% |
| 94 | 94 | ... |
| 86% | 87 | 88 |
| 52 | 53% | 52 |

| | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 78 | 78 1/2 | 78 |
| 55 1/2 | 56 | 56 |
| 177 1/2 | 178 | 178 |
| 140 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 140 1/2 |
| 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| 294 | 294 | |
| 41 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 |

| | | |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 10 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 81 | 84 | 81 |
| 72 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 72 1/2 |
| 36 | 36 | |
| 113 1/2 | | |

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 12 | 13 | 15 |
| 32 | 33 | 34 |
| 43 | 45 | 47 |
| 74 | 76 | 73 |

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 66 | 68 | 65 |
| 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 42 | 42 | 44 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 73 | 74 | 73 |
| 116 | 69 | 60 |
| 69 | 13 | 13 |
| 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 156 | 156 | 156 |

Address

Island Creek Coal Company

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND

The Directors of the Island Creek Coal Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1929. It is requested that the stockholders present their shares for payment.

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| 174 | 174 | 184 |
| 631 | 631 | 632 |
| 104 | 104 | 105 |
| 414 | 414 | 41 |
| 589 | 589 | 59 |
| 188 | 188 | 188 |
| 464 | 464 | 46 |
| 1634 | 1634 | 1634 |
| 1534 | 1534 | 1534 |
| 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 20 | 20 | 21 |

| | | | |
|-----|------|------|--|
| 45% | 21 | 21 | |
| 45% | 45% | 45% | |
| 22% | 44% | 44% | |
| 22% | 19 | 18% | |
| 20% | 220% | 219% | |
| 88% | 88% | 88% | |
| 50% | 50% | 50% | |
| 70 | 70 | | |
| 133 | 133 | 125% | |
| 77 | 77% | 77 | |

125 1 38
 51% 61% 61%
 stock dividend
 payable in cash

"Surrounded by the 'Wholesale District'
 Merchandise, Storage - Low
 Insurance Rates - Fuel Car
 Distribution - Light
 Warders and Distributors
 City Delivery Service, twice
 daily - Prompt and Efficient
 Service - Excellent System of
 Stock Records and Reports.
 Members: American Chain of
 Warehousemen, American
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 fic Club, Chamber of Commerce.
 Write us for information and Rates

ALL RECENT
DIVIDENDS

4 $\frac{80}{100}$ %

BLACKSTONE

of \$22,022.900
1927 with its
er.
0-share level
on June 15, it
928, that this
in 1927, not
year of 500,-
5 per cent in
corresponding
the last four

Insurance

of Every Description

CHARLES

**CHARLES
LIFFLER**
200 Franklin Street, Boston
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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
New York, Inc.

CO. 1928
\$49,225,178
16,878,860

F. J. Carrig & Company
Incorporated
Investment Securities

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INVESTMENT BANKERS
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RUSSELL H. BEATTIE
308 Royal Bank Building
Phone: Office Met. 1470 House Met. 265

ances and a substantial provision for contingencies. Net before deducting federal income taxes for last five months of the year was \$253,318. The company had current assets of \$1,374,604, against current liabilities of \$345,963, a ratio of approximately 4 to 1.

ately 4 to 1.

EDUCATIONAL

Practical Faith in Aviation
Shown by University of Oregon

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Eugene, Ore.

A

VIATION is making great

strides on the Pacific coast,

and is progressing so rapidly

that officials of the University of

Oregon consider it not only worthy

of academic attention, but believe

that there is an attractive field for

men definitely trained in both uni-

versally and flying school. Convinced

of this, President Arnold Bennett

Hall has sanctioned a complete cur-

riculum designed especially for the

young man who wishes to follow

some branch of aeronautics as his

life work.

In co-operation with Hobi Air-

ways Flying School, located in Eu-

gene, three distinct types of train-

ing are now available for the pro-

spective worker in this field. The

first consists principally of the reg-

ular flying course given at the air

school, plus evening courses in ac-

ademic subjects at the university.

This is designed principally for the

man of limited capital who can

work all or part time to support

himself. The second consists of a

two-year course in the university

plus the regular flying course, at

the end of which the student may

obtain a certificate of pilotage from

the university, and the regular four-

year university course, plus actual

flying instruction in the last year, for

which the student receives a bache-

lor's degree.

A special committee appointed by

the university president sent sev-

eral months in study on the new

curriculum before submitting their

findings to the faculty for approval.

It was found that practically all the

courses needed by students in this

field were already given in the uni-

versity, and these were combined

into units and placed as a division

of the school of business adminis-

tration.

Courses of Study

The years of study for the second

and third groups as mentioned

above will be approximately as fol-

lows:

First Year—Constructive account-

ing, three terms; descriptive geog-

raphy, three terms; unified math-

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largely and help wisely. A like

emphasis on developing the good

by focusing upon the constructive

reflected in the advice: Do not let

the conference period degenerate into a

time for discussing troubles. These

sound bits of counsel are not, how-

ever, left at mere theory. Any reader

who goes thoughtfully through these

chapters and thinks over the discus-

sion sections that follow each, will

take away something essentially

practical for application.

The section on teaching literature

is illuminating and thought-provok-

ing. Especially does it echo the state-

ment that if a piece of literature is

suitable for high school study it does

not need twice its length in pedantic

explanatory notes. Let us help the

child to enjoy good books, to read

them as they were written to be read.

Have not Shakespeare's plays been

spoiled for many a student by the

too earnest attention to utterly un-

important detail of scholar and

pedant? "Vivisection" of literary

masterpieces, Mr. Opdyke calls it.

Most of us know all too well what

he means!

Using more newspapers and mag-

azines in class work and how to use

them to children, and how can we

help the children to realize a right

thought toward them. Any teacher

who is ever caught by the old fash-

ioned judge-and-victim attitude in

giving examinations to small pre-

viously condemned pupils will ex-

per

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1929

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

MacDonald and Dawes

THE first day's news proceeding from the much-heralded meeting between General Dawes and Ramsay MacDonald sets forth only two unexpected facts. To begin with, it is not apparent that any decision has yet been reached as to the British Premier's visit to the United States. Despite general assertions to the contrary, the American Ambassador did not apparently convey any formal invitation from the President to the Premier. The message seems merely to have been a courteous assurance that, should the latter decide to come, the warmest of possible welcomes would await him. Diplomacy, of course, has its intricacies and reservations. Jockeying for place and stalling for a lead are parts of its practices, as in less dignified sports. There is, presumably, some reason why Washington prefers to receive warmly an unbidden guest rather than to extend an invitation with all the implications that the latter course would arouse.

More important than this, however, is the almost casual assertion of Mr. MacDonald that other nations beside the United States and Canada will be invited to participate in the discussions of naval reduction. This news will be received with varying sentiments. A large body of American opinion would like to see the whole question of naval limitation, reduction, stabilization, whatever you want to call it, made first a subject of conference and an agreement between the English-speaking peoples, and then submitted to the rest of the world for its approval and participation. It is quite true that an exclusive agreement of this sort might arouse jealousies and resentments on the part of other nations. It would seem that such a risk might have well been taken to secure the swifter action and the more perfect harmony that would proceed from an English-speaking conference. However, ultimately all the naval nations would have to be comprehended in any agreement, and perhaps it may be as well to undertake the entire task at the outset.

Only a hardened cynic could contemplate such a succession of incidents making for peace as the ratification of the Kellogg peace pact, the completion of the reparations agreement, and this recent conference between the Ambassador of the United States and the Premier of Great Britain, without feeling the happy conviction that the world does move in the direction of enduring peace. The next year or two will surely witness something much more than lip service to this vital cause.

Fermented or Distilled Liquors?

CONCEDING to the winner of a recent prize of \$25,000 (for the best suggestion of a substitute for the national prohibition law) honesty of purpose and a desire to promote temperance, it is difficult to understand the processes by which he reached the conclusion that under the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States the manufacture and sale of fermented intoxicating liquors could be made lawful by Congress.

In attempting the impossible task of reconciling the explicit prohibition of "intoxicating liquors" with the demand of the brewing and wine interests for "light wines and beer" containing a larger percentage of alcohol than the standard fixed by the Volstead Act, he assumes that his readers are ignorant of the fact that this standard has been sustained by the final authority, the Supreme Court of the United States; and of the even more important fact that all forms of potable alcohol are the products of fermentation.

The suggestion that the Supreme Court might reverse its various decisions upholding the Volstead Law because of a declaration by the Congress that the Eighteenth Amendment should apply only to "distilled liquors" is so wholly fantastic that it does not deserve serious discussion. The most casual reading of these decisions, traversing as they do the entire field covered by the amendment and the laws carrying it into effect, shows that the court recognizes the purpose of the amendment to be the complete prohibition of all intoxicating beverages. The notion that it was intended to apply only to "distilled" as distinguished from "fermented" intoxicants, has no basis either in the amendment or the law for its enforcement.

The Talkies Look to Shakespeare

MODERN producers of plays have long ago given up the idea of rendering Shakespeare in his entirety, and although the modern playgoer would shrink from allowing the greatest of all the playwrights to be handled in the unscrupulous way of the Restoration or even the early Victorian stage, well-meaning suggestions are, from time to time, thrown out for bringing Shakespeare up to date. No less a person than the English dramatist, Ashley Dukes, himself a playwright of rare charm of style and invention, has even gone so far as to suggest recently that, while Shakespeare should not be acted in modern clothes, he should be rewritten in modern English.

The advent of the talkies will, perhaps, make the realization of this seemingly iconoclastic suggestion inevitable, for the technique of the talkies being even more remote from that of the

Elizabethan stage tradition than the modern theater, with its still surviving traces of the Tudor inn-yard, the transition to modernized speech could hardly be resented. Miss Mary Pickford, in her enthusiasm for her newly found speech, has perhaps anticipated the wish of the most fervent reformers when she disclosed her ambition to tackle Shakespeare "in a real setting" by a talkie version of the "Taming of the Shrew." And who, indeed, will not delight to see and hear Doug Taming Mary in that rollicking way which is all his own?

Those, however, who may still desire to see their Shakespeare in his traditional, though hardly real, setting will be grateful to Dr. Harley Granville-Barker, who has just issued a solemn warning to the governors of the Stratford Memorial Theater against making the new home of Shakespearean drama a place of grandiose and startling productions, against, that is, that "real" setting for which the talkies can be depended on so much better than any theater.

"In Stratford," Dr. Granville-Barker writes in a letter to the London Times, "the object must be the creating and sustaining of a sober, sensitive and intelligent tradition of the acting of Shakespeare, and the interpreting of his plays for their own sake, the whole canon of them."

United States Nears the Court

THE unanimous approval which the Council of the League of Nations has just given to the Root formula for the entrance of the United States into the World Court brings one step nearer to realization an event which the American people decisively approve. The procedure which Mr. Root and other international jurists formulated a few months ago will be presented to the other members of the Permanent Court of International Justice at Geneva in September, and will then wait upon the favorable action of the United States Senate. Approval by the other members of the World Court is a virtual certainty. Approval by the United States Senate should be equally certain, and will be readily forthcoming if the long-expressed desire of American public opinion is permitted to govern its action.

That the United States should be an adherent to the World Court is more vital today than at any time before. Its energetic negotiation of the Pact of Paris has put world peace upon a new foundation of security. Its entrance into the World Court at this time is an essential corollary to its support of the Pact of Paris. The pact commits virtually the whole world to the settlement of all disputes exclusively by pacific means, and the United States will be serving its own best interests and will be furthering the cause of international security by lending its support to this agency of peace.

From every practical point of view the reservations which the United States has made to its entrance into the Court and the formula which Mr. Root has developed to make these reservations operative amply protect American interests. When the Senate is called upon to give its final approval this fall, we trust that its action will be as spontaneously and overwhelmingly favorable as will be public opinion in greeting such an outcome.

"Good Reading" as an Ethical Test

IF A book is good reading, does it matter whether it is true? The average man will say, "Yes; unless it is offered as fiction." This question of ethics involved in the literary hoax has been revived by the controversy over Joan Lowell's book, "The Cradle of the Deep." This book was presented to the public as the autobiography of a young woman who had spent her life from the age of eleven months to the age of seventeen years on the schooner of which her father was skipper and on which she was the "only woman thing." Presumably the publishers, as well as the Book-of-the-Month Club, which adopted the book, believed it to be authentic. The jacket carried favorable opinions from two literary men who are well known as writers of sea stories. The critics and the public accepted the work as genuine. But then it was denounced as spurious by Lincoln Colcord, another literary authority on marine matters.

In the June Bookman (New York) appears a debate on the question: "Are Literary Hoaxes Harmful?" For the affirmative, Mr. Colcord; for the negative, Heywood Brown, the member of the advisory board of the Book-of-the-Month Club, who, he admits, was primarily responsible for the choice by the club of Miss Lowell's book. Mr. Colcord contends that the publishers have thrown themselves open to serious criticism by their attitude since the "exposure of the hoax." "Instead of frankly admitting 'The Cradle of the Deep' to be a hoax when the point had been abundantly proved, and selling it as fiction from then on, the publishers made redoubled efforts to bolster up the book's authenticity," and even "boasted that its sales had increased 100 per cent since the controversy reached its climax." This gloating over the success of publicity, regardless of its ethical significance, Mr. Colcord regards as revealing a deplorable standard of professional responsibility.

Mr. Brown refuses to take Mr. Colcord's complaint seriously. He wants to enter a demurrer. "From the days of Marco Polo to Joan Lowell's, the public has always granted the returned traveler a license even wider than that allowed to poets." He feels that Mr. Colcord is "a spoilsport in the matter of ocean narrative." "Factual truth may make man free, but it may also give him very little amusement in his new domain. Certain dreams and misconceptions are vital in a prosy world."

Mr. Brown's reply is clever, but it cannot be said to meet Mr. Colcord's arguments. To enter a plea for fiction, and to excuse a hoax on the ground that ancient story tellers never began with the statement, "None of this I am about to relate is true," is to evade the issue. No one expects factual truth from a novel, any more than the ancients expected it from their minstrels. Nor will it do to attempt to beg off the issue by the epistemological question of how we are to determine what is true. It is not difficult to distinguish between a faithful factual record and a deliberate misrepresentation.

But, what is perhaps most important of all, it will not help a poor case to say, as some of

Miss Lowell's defenders are quoted as saying, that if the book is good reading, the question of its authenticity is trivial. The point is that a work of fiction was offered as a record of fact. Advertised as fiction, the book would perhaps be unobjectionable—except that most critics seem to agree that it has little literary value. But the public, it is safe to say, will support Mr. Colcord when he says, "It is not true that the American public likes to be hoaxed, or that it is blind to ethical standards. And in the present case it is to the reading public that we must look for an ethical ruling when other means apparently have failed."

The "Happy Warrior"

THE life of Gen. William Bramwell Booth covered a period in history when the poor in this world's goods were starting to gain, to an extent greater than ever before, the consciousness of their inherent human rights. The Salvation Army was one of the most effective agencies in bringing about this great reform, and, hand in hand with his father, William Booth, Bramwell must be recognized as a man largely responsible for the change in the world's thought that it involved. The General has been called the "Father of the World's Poor," a title which, as well as any other, gives an idea of the magnitude of the work he accomplished and the love that he entertained for those he was striving to help.

Of a different nature from his father, so that the two worked in a remarkable manner as a team, each supplementing the other, he excelled in business acumen, which he dedicated, with his other unusual qualities, to the carrying on of the ideals of the army. The fact that a few months ago he was deposed from his position of supremacy is of but slight moment when his achievements during more than half a century are considered. Indeed, the spirit that inspired all those who took part in the meetings of the council which took action against him, characterized as it was without malice or meanness, really constitutes a worthy tribute to the effectiveness of the Gospel which he preached. Indefatigable in energy and entirely devoted to the upbuilding of the great organization that his father had founded, his accomplishments for world betterment are writ large. Many thousands there are in every part of the globe who will rise to call him blessed. His good will follow after him.

"Lincoln-Mindedness"

IF FURTHER proof were required of a growing desire among men to think in terms of the whole world, that proof appears in an announcement just issued by the Abraham Lincoln Foundation. Of truly tremendous and solemn import is the news which it conveys of the contemplated establishment, near New York City, of Abraham Lincoln University, pledged to "inculcate in the minds and hearts of young men and women from all quarters of the earth . . . the idea and living fact that the pursuit of happiness lies along the road of universal understanding, good will and enduring peace." Lincoln, that world-cherished figure, himself said that "there needs but one thing, the hearts of a people." Hence this newly formed foundation which bears his name has recognized that only through education for world consciousness, for a common aim, sympathy and respect, can all hearts be so kindled with love for humanity that intolerance, criticism, suspicion and rivalry shall be swept irrevocably away.

That men have realized the need for such a university is matter for unbounded praise. It is planned that the students shall gather from all parts of the world; that each shall be admitted only on an endowed scholarship which will guarantee him his six-year course without expense to himself; that the faculty shall be carefully chosen educators, to be afforded additional preparation for their task in the form of study and travel. A minimum student body of 1200 is provided for, with an entering class of 200 and an initial faculty of approximately twenty-five. So unique, so ideal a university might have graced that Utopian state foreseen by Plato and Sir Thomas More.

It is stated that qualifications for both faculty and students are practically identical: first, Lincoln-mindedness; second, ability; and third, scholarship. The order in which these are set down is notable. Lincoln-mindedness! It needs no seer to grasp the significance of that term. How right that this university should bear the name of that great lover of the human family who expressed his fervent hope that "this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away"! Indeed, it seems that it is passing. Men have waited long to glimpse the welcome signs in the heavens. Now, all at once, these signs are multiplying before men's grateful gaze.

Editorial Notes

If citizens do not like a law, their duty as honest men and women is to discourage its violation, even though they work for its repeal, said Dr. Charles W. Flint, chancellor of Syracuse University, in reference to prohibition violations. It might be added that if a great many of the violators became observers they probably would learn to like the law.

Boy and girl editors of Chicago's high school publications have been advised by S. J. Duncan-Clark, author and chief editorial writer for the Chicago Evening Post, to write in future constructive rather than thrilling stories. Advice of this nature, if followed, should help to develop the coming editors of the world's newspapers in the way they should go.

Fair Play, published by the Prohibition Educational League, makes another worthy contribution to "Dry Humor" when it says: "Prohibition has made this country such a terrible place to live in that we had to quickly enact immigration laws to prevent half the world's population from being dumped within our borders."

"Think great things, work hard, and make other people want you," was the advice given by Sir Kynaston Studd, Lord Mayor of London, to a boy who wanted to know how to become a mayor. Not a bad recipe for pre-eminence in any worthy pursuit.

Today in Spain

By SISLEY HEDDERSTON

IV
WHEN Primo de Rivera wished to show Jules Sauerwein, a famous Paris journalist, that there was no political crisis in Spain, he invited him to share his box at the opera. There was music, there was singing; there were women smartly dressed and bedecked; there were gallant men, clean-shaven as in all countries since the invention of the Gillette razor; and altogether M. Sauerwein was favorably impressed by his glimpse of Tout-Madrid.

The General waved his hand airily. "This does not look like revolution or counter-revolution, does it?" Certainly it did not, but an audience at the opera house will presumably look exactly the same whether there is political discontent or not; and I found the argument unconvincing.

I did not sit in the box of Primo de Rivera, but I did find Madrid wearing its usual appearance. There are fine new streets and beautiful parks; and there are also ramshackle dingy quarters which may be picturesque, but are insubstantial. There are noisy street cars which can hardly pass in the narrower thoroughfares and are continually being blocked; and there are likewise pack horses left unattended in the busiest streets while their master delivers bread.

The number of beggars has been considerably reduced, say the friends of Primo de Rivera; but I found them plentiful enough. The women invariably carry infants in their arms. They were persistent to an incredible degree. Many of them sat on the steps of the churches, for churchgoers are expected to be particularly generous. But they caught you at every street corner, and if you sat on a café terrace you were perpetually importuned.

Strictly, perhaps, the vendors of lottery tickets ought not to be called beggars, but I confess that I put them in the same category. How many lottery tickets are sold in Spain I do not know, but the number must be staggering. One sees them everywhere, and they are thrust under one's nose. There is a lottery ticket on the café table which the tender refuses to take up.

"Please do not molest me," I plead. "But think, kind gentleman, of the great fortune which will come to you for a few pesetas."

In Spain the building of castles continues to be a favorite occupation. The poorest beggar builds his castle for himself, and another castle for you. They have no foundations, but they are so light that they never tumble down. Besides the lotteries, there are marvelous tales of emigrants who left Spain penniless, and after a few years in South America returned home fabulously rich.

Nor is it possible to pause in the Madrid streets without a bootblack's offer to shine your shoes being followed by the instant unpacking of his brushes. He is kneeling at your feet and has begun his job before you realize it. One can easily spend a whole day in having one's boots blacked.

Work starts fairly early in the morning. I hardly know how the bourgeois classes of Madrid contrived to be so alert at 8 o'clock. Until lunch they labor indefatigably, and the midday relief does not come until 1:30 p. m. It lasts for two hours, and during this break offices and shops are, for the most part, shut. Indeed, on entering a restaurant a few minutes before 2 in the afternoon, I and my companion found ourselves uncomfortably alone—except for an army of idle waiters. There is nothing more disconcerting than to lunch alone in a large restaurant. Happily, in a quarter of an hour or so the place began to fill up, and we could talk without hearing the echo of our voices.

Incidentally, I had in this restaurant a little lesson in Spanish pride. I had paid my bill, on which was marked 10 per cent for service, but through force of habit I left an extra two or three pesetas on the plate. I was leaving, but suddenly found the waiter on my heels. He returned to me, sadly and reproachfully, my "tip." Useless to explain that it was for him! He pointed to the bill. He had already been paid. With quiet dignity he made me understand that he did not accept alms. Not all Spanish waiters are like him, but I could not help admiring this

characteristic Spanish gesture. Pride and dignity are essential ingredients of the Spanish make-up; the waiter would accept his due but not a cent more; and even the beggar somehow makes you feel that he has rendered you a service for which you are properly paying him.

Dinner is uncommonly late. In one Spanish house where I dined the meal did not begin until 9:30. The theaters are even later, and the performances may last until 1 o'clock in the morning. If, as is the custom, one stays afterward to take a cup of chocolate, one may not be home before 2 o'clock. Yet the inhabitants of Madrid are abroad and brisk in the early morning.

Going home by moonlight, the night watchman gives you his greeting. He walks about with his long staff and his dark lantern, a bunch of keys at his girdle. He can produce the identical key which will open your door. He watches over you while you are asleep, as he has done for hundreds of years, and with his fellows he has a system of signals—lantern flashing and whistling—which would mobilize the night watchmen of the whole neighborhood in your interest.

It is such details as these which persuade one that time has stood still in Spain despite the introduction of modern inventions. In some respects the King is extremely advanced: he was, for example, a pioneer in automobilism. But he represents, nevertheless, an old family and an old institution, and is perhaps the last survivor of kingship as it was formerly understood. It must never be forgotten that historically Spain was left untouched by the two great experiences of Europe—the Renaissance and the Reformation. It has had its upheavals, but it has never had its revolution like France. The French Revolution broke up the great estates and made the peasant a proprietor. Spain is still owned by rich landowners who keep their poor laborers.

Something of this medievalism can be seen in the very aspect of the newspapers. They are remarkably well-informed and contain telegrams from the four corners of the earth. Yet on their front pages religious pictures are printed as a matter of course. They are often sanguinary. The shops are filled with Roman Catholic rosaries and charms. My visit coincided with the Easter processions. Through the streets of Madrid, of Toledo, and of Seville, were carried heavy images. There were corteges of cowed penitents—looking for all the world like members of the Ku-Klux Klan.

In the most spacious of the Madrid thoroughfares, which had many chairs under the trees, I sat to watch the holiday panorama unfold itself. They say that the mantilla is vanishing, but on this sunny day seven out of ten of the girls and women who filed past, laughing in the sunshine, had donned the mantilla. How gracefully they carried these headpieces of black lace, which fell in folds to the hem of their gowns!

Since feminine heads are bobbed in Spain, as elsewhere, I wondered how it was possible to fix the intricate combs from which the mantillas depended. I was informed that it is necessary to build up a structure of smaller combs to hold the gargantuan comb in place. However this may be—and here is a mystery of Spain on which I speak with no authority—the effect was truly elegant. Why in normal life do Spanish girls, who are so exquisite in their mantillas, ape the Parisian mode, and wear the Parisian cloche? How wonderfully they appreciate the artistic use of black! Generally their robes were black, as their mantillas were black, though they might put a flower in their hair, and add just a touch of color to relieve the black.

This is that in the streets of Madrid, and in other Spanish cities, you would look in vain for signs of revolt. They exist no more than they exist at the opera. The visitor, whether he spends his time in the Real Museo de Pintura del Prado, a gallery of masterpieces by Titian, El Greco, Velázquez, Goya, or in the Puerta del Sol, the Calle de Alcalá, and the plazas with their unceasing rumor of human activities, will fail to find evidences of political perturbations. Nevertheless, potentially, a crisis exists, and graver problems are facing Spain than is generally supposed. Spain may well at long last be emerging from the old into the new.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS
FOUNDING of an international school for professional translators was a project put forward at a meeting of the Society of Intellectual Co-operation. Translators as a whole are found to be miserably paid for their extremely difficult work, and as an example André Gide, writer of note, mentioned his own problems in connection with his translations of Joseph Conrad's novels. The difficulty is said to lie with the high charges of foreign publishers for the translating rights, with the result that the margin left over for the work itself is too small. The standard, it is believed, of translating would materially improve if those fitted for this task could expect reasonable emolument, and it is to this end that the group in question is working.

Good care and right treatment of dogs were the points judged in awarding prizes at a novel show held in Paris. It did not matter in the least if a dog had long pedigree or none at all, whether he was an aristocratic horzoi or an affectionate mongrel. Dogs are classed according to the signs they showed of having been carefully looked after, the purpose being to encourage dog owners to be more thoughtful of their animal friends. This is a step forward from the usual dog show, where length of hair, color, and breeding count the most, and perhaps some day there will be a show at which dogs will be judged according to their dispositions; that is, chiefly, their affection and obedience.

Disapprobation of the purely "stunt" flight has led one newspaper to take a notable stand. L'Intransigeant has announced that it will give no publicity to plans for flights, holding back any statement about a long-distance flight until the actual day of departure of the aviators. The position taken by the newspaper is not to dampen flying expeditions, but to prevent plans for them being exploited by manufacturers of airplanes, or parts of airplanes, in order to obtain free publicity. The press over a long period in advance of the actual flight. Schemes were foisted on the public which had no substance in them, and L'Intransigeant will reserve its columns for genuine enterprises aimed to advance aviation in general.

Machine-gun bullets used against a crowd of "red" demonstrators in Paris not very long ago were made of bread and cheese. The effect was magical. Enemies—some of them at least—were turned into friends, and all the heat of the red rebellion ran off in pink smiles. "Mountains of cheese" and "acres of bread" were consumed by the arrested agitators, who numbered some 3000. Instead of abuse, to be met with food and good cheer, and a release after a brief period of reflection, was treatment against which none could take exception.

One night when all was very quiet in Paris, two scarlet poppies and a few yellow crocuses stole away from their baskets in the flower market. They danced across the Seine and found themselves soon on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées. They thought how noble the thoroughfare was in the soft moonlight, with the Arc de Triomphe crowning the slope to the west. They wished they might stay a long, long time on the avenue, thinking that among all the buildings and large shop windows a few flowers would not be amiss. Presently they came upon a huge billboard, with only a name of a big department store in the center. They formed themselves into a nosegay and leaned back against one end of the board, and then ran to the other and did the same, pretending they looked

very nice in such a place. But they did not know the paint was wet until their game was over and they started back to the markets. Then they saw that by each side of the big name was the imprint of their own gay selves, and thus, even if they couldn't remain on the Avenue, at least pictures of themselves could. You may think this all a story, but we can account in no other way for the billboard advertisement of a department store which has appeared in this simple but attractive form on the Champs-Élysées.

Five playgrounds for children of the working classes are to be equipped through the generosity of an American, Mrs. Elise Stern. Child welfare work was described by Dr. J. M. Le Mée as having been hardly begun on the Continent, as compared with the stage it has reached in the United States. As director of the playground movement here, he is campaigning for healthier playgrounds for youngsters who have no gardens at home. The city of Paris voted 400,000 francs to aid him, and Mrs. Stern's gift was for 1,000,000 francs.

L'Iroise is the name of a stanch lifeboat from the Breton station in Brittany which has put out to sea on a rescue mission more often than any other along the coast of France. The record was proclaimed in a ceremony at the Sorbonne when its commander, M. Malpert, was presented with a medal by the Lifboat Association of France. Other sea heroes received either medals or diplomas. Every country with a seaboard has its quota of men ready to brave a storm if the need is sufficiently great, but this incident at the Sorbonne draws attention to an endearing quality of the French people. Many a visitor has remarked on it. The French are unusually sympathetic to anyone in distress, and unusually quick to respond with any possible assistance. This holds true of all walks of French life, according to the experiences of many.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Pioneers and Perfection

ON the afternoon of June 14, 1919, Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, British army officers, took off from St. John's, Newfoundland, and landed the following morning, 15 hours and 58 minutes later, on the Irish coast near Clifden. Their Vickers-Vimy biplane, helped by a following wind, averaged 126 miles an hour, a speed that has not yet been equaled by other transatlantic fliers. Sir John and Sir Arthur (they were knighted by King George for the daring accomplishment) made the first nonstop flight across the Atlantic, and their names will ever be remembered as the leaders of our more recent heroes, Lindbergh, Byrd, Chamberlin and the others. . . . Without in any way depreciating the value of the pioneer adventure, it can be said that the beauty and distinction of Colonel Lindbergh's flight lay in its perfection. Because it was such a perfect piece of daring, no transoceanic hop since then has so thrilled the world: Chamberlin and Levine flew further, and Commander Byrd's trip to France, with three comrades, was perhaps more valuable as a practical precedent, but neither truly caught the public's fancy. Colonel Lindbergh took off from the nearest flying field to New York City, flew a perfect course across the Atlantic, and alighted safely and exactly at his destination, Le Bourget, near Paris. And the Colonel's many aerial performances since have proved that his complete success was no accident.—Boston Herald.